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Marginal Column

By WILLIAM CLARK

THE collapse of parliamentary Government in Pakistan has been the occasion for another of the periodic appraisals in Whitehall of the proper place of Pakistan within the Commonwealth. Ever since the partition of the Indian Empire Pakistan has tended to be the Cinderella of the dominions, often overlooked because of her larger (but not necessarily more attractive) sister — India. In the division of the old Indian army supplies, for instance, the new India got by far the better of the bargain; and when Pakistan applied to Britain for military equipment she found that the cupboard was bare. It was this which led to Pakistan's decision to seek elsewhere, and in particular to seek military aid from America and she is now the recipient of considerable aid from the United States.

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THE drift of Pakistan away from London towards Washington was not welcomed by some British officials. It was felt that no durable peace could be built in southern Asia until India and Pakistan had come to terms; the Pakistan-American alliance made that less likely. For the same reason Pakistan's adherence to S.E.A.T.O. was not regarded in Britain as an unmixed blessing. It certainly helped to keep India out, and India's actions are followed by her less powerful neighbours in a way that Pakistan's are not. Also it was felt that it might help to discredit the Pakistan Government by making it seem to be following in the wake of America, and not standing up for Asian independence.

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PAKISTAN'S alliance with Turkey never received any strong British backing. At the time of its inception the strategy of the "Northern Tier" of defence was not accepted by many British military thinkers who still had hopes of some defence system based on Suez. It was also thought that Pakistan was not in fact a strong pillar for any defence system.

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ALL these British doubts were strengthened by recent events. There is a school of thought which holds that Pakistan is doomed to a period of troubles and dictatorship which will eventually break down and leave the country in a state of chaos, or at best that state of paralysis which has affected other Middle Eastern countries for long periods. Then, this argument continues, the two halves of Pakistan will fly apart and East Pakistan will be reabsorbed into India. This will make West Pakistan completely unviable, so that it will either have to join India, or become virtually an Indian dependency.

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THERE is however another school of thought which believes that Pakistan must be saved, and must be found a proper role within the Commonwealth. The advocates of this theory are anxious to give Pakistan a special responsibility for Middle Eastern affairs, and to build it up as the largest Moslem country and therefore the natural leader of the Arab world. It is this theory which at present lies behind the attempt to extend the Turkish-Pakistan pact to include the Arab countries. Since the virtual ending of the British base in the Canal Zone British military planners are now becoming reconciled to the idea of a Northern Tier defence, but insist that the Arab countries must be included in order to give room for manoeuvre. What happen in Pakistan in the next few months will probably decide whether or not Britain will give any strong backing to Pakistan.

London, November 10.

Communist Party Hits 'Insults' to Clergy

MOSCOW, Thursday (UP). — The Communist Party's Central Committee today criticized local party organizations and the press for "insulting attacks against the clergy and believers performing religious rites." It also accused these groups of committing blunders that violated the Soviet Union's policy on religion.

The decree did not reject anti-religious propaganda but stressed the need to conduct any struggle against religion with scientific arguments. It warned party bodies and local units against insulting clergymen or interfering with the activity of the church.

From Vatican City it was reported the authorities began an immediate study today of the decision, but there was no comment as yet.

CHURCHILL SUPPORTS US ATOM AGENCY

LONDON, Thursday (UP). — Sir Winston Churchill said today that Britain intends to help along President Eisenhower's proposal for an international atomic agency "all we can, irrespective of what other governments may decide."

A Socialist questioner in the House of Commons had asked to what extent the government would cooperate in the working of the agency.

US TO SEND SECOND NOTE ON PLANE

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — The United States will shortly send a second protest note to Russia on the shooting down of the U.S. B-29 plane over Japanese territory on November 7.

French Socialists Reject Bid To Enter Gov't

BULLETIN

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — The French Socialist Party tonight declined an offer to participate in the government of M. Pierre Mendes-France.

FRENCH, U.K. BACKING FOR PACTS ASSURED

PARIS, Thursday. — The Paris agreements were virtually assured of ratification today when the French Socialists and the British Parliamentary Labour group both backed the new Western European Union.

The powerful Socialist Party threw its support behind the W.E.U. in a special Congress where they voted 2,817 to 454 to instruct their deputies in the National Assembly to support ratification of West German sovereignty and rearmament.

London reports said British Labourites at a private meeting voted 124 to 72 in favour of ratification.

The French Socialists also called on the Government to take the initiative for a new meeting with Russia as soon as the W.E.U. is ratified.

(Reuter, UP)

Mendes-France Begins Fight on Alcoholism

PARIS, Thursday (UP). — Premier Pierre Mendes-France, known for his liking for milk, last night won approval from the Council of Ministers for a series of anti-alcohol measures which would raise taxes on liquor, limit the number of bars, close saloons at least five hours daily and increase fines against drunkards. He was attempting to enforce moderation in consumption to match his programme of cutting alcohol overproduction.

Tunisia Home Rule Talks Speeded

PARIS, Thursday. — Premier Mendes-France and Tunisian Premier Tahar ben Ammar decided today to speed talks on home rule for Tunisia, spurred on by new waves of unrest in French North Africa.

M. Mendes-France conferred with the Tunisian leader, M. Christian Fouchet, Minister of Tunisian and Moroccan Affair, and Tunisian Resident-General Gen. Pierre Boyer de la Tour.

Algiers reports said French troops slowly pushed on in the rugged mountains of Algeria against 3,000 outlaws. Bad weather persisted in some parts of the Aures range where anti-terrorist operations were suspended among 2,000-metre high peaks.

There were no major clashes throughout the 12,000 square kms. of mountains and forests which are being combed by commando patrols of paratroopers, Foreign Legionnaires and young conscripts.

The French Command said today it was not underestimating the strength or armament of the outlaw bands, but would wipe them out after a long campaign. Officers said they planned to set up permanent garrisons in the Aures region as each resistance pocket was wiped out.

Premier Mendes-France had a long talk with Egyptian Ambassador Mahmoud el-Falaki. The subject of their talk was not revealed, but relations between the two countries have been strained because the Egypt-based "Voice of the Arabs" radio has been beaming calls to rebellion to France's North African territories.

Malenkov Seeks Big-4 Talks

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — The Soviet Premier, Mr. Georgi Malenkov, told both the U.S. and British Ambassadors in Moscow on Sunday that a four-power conference of Foreign Ministers would be useful for the settlement of East-West differences.

He made this approach to Sir William Hayter and Mr. Charles Bohlen, British and American envoys respectively, at a party marking the 37th anniversary of the October Revolution. Both envoys were said to have communicated this message to their home governments.

Official sources said both Britain and the U.S. were expected to consult over the Soviet Premier's approach before sending instructions to their Ambassadors in Moscow.

The Soviet Premier, it was said, made no specific proposals, but he was understood to have urged improved East-West relations and to have reiterated that peaceful co-existence between Western countries and the Soviet world was possible as well as desirable.

It was pointed out that Mr. Malenkov's views may encourage French Premier Mendes-France during his U.S. visit next week to urge a four-power Foreign Ministers meeting early next year, a move he has advocated for some time.

$321m. in US Aid Since '52—Hale

American Grant-in-Aid, together with loans from the Import-Export Bank, has amounted to $321m. since 1952, and this has been matched by IL.165m. in the Counterpart Fund, stated Dr. Lincoln B. Hale, Head of the U.S. Operations Mission, in an address at a dinner given by Mr. Levi Eshkol to the UJA Study Mission in Jerusalem last night to wind up the delegation's nine day survey and tour. The members are leaving by air this morning, some of them for North Africa, on their way back to the U.S.

Dr. Hale defined the Grant-in-Aid programme as designed to "help provide economic stability and contribute to the capital development of the nation." He instanced the building programme which was financed by an Import-Export Bank loan of $6.5m. and a counterpart fund contribution of IL.30m., the development of Haifa Port, the Dagon grain elevator, the rehabilitation of the railroads and the water development, especially the Yarkon-Negev pipe line as examples of how the aid had been applied.

Dr. Hale declared, however, that Israel's economic progress has been made possible in part by funds from abroad and that some of this financial help would not always be available. "The problem," he said, "is essentially this: Can Israel become economically self-sufficient within the period of time while such aid from without the country is available?"

Asserting that German Reparations, for example, are to be received for a fixed period of time only, Dr. Hale also declared that the U.S. Grant-in-Aid "is gradually being reduced and will be ultimately eliminated." He pointed out that new provisions governing American aid required that part of the 1955 Grant-in-Aid must be in the form of a loan to be repaid by the recipient nation and said that this was indicative of the present trend.

He also referred to the Technical Assistance programme which had sponsored among other projects such diverse items as "Operation Cowboy" designed to prepare vast areas of Israel for grazing cattle and the guidance given in exploiting the mineral resources of the Negev. "This is a land with a dynamic quality... People are going places. They are busy with achievement..." he concluded.

Finance Minister Levi Eshkol declared that Israel "had a long way to go" before imports and exports could be balanced. Success in both efforts he said depended upon the great expansion of industry and agriculture. This theme was echoed in a different context later by Dr. Giora Josephthal, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency, who said Israel's existence depended upon the twin pillars of its agricultural development and its defence forces.

'Tremendously Impressed'

Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz, Executive Vice-Chairman of the UJA, said on behalf of all the mission that they were tremendously impressed by Israel's progress and by the human side of what they had seen. A resolution declaring that American Jewry in 1955 must respond to the UJA in the "most urgent way" if Israel's remarkable economic advances of the past year are to be sustained and extended, was moved by a delegation member, Dr. Max Fisher, of Detroit, and accepted with acclamation.

Prior to the farewell dinner the delegation paid calls on President Ben-Zvi and Mr. Moshe Sharett the Prime Minister. Each mission member received a copy of the "Saga of Jerusalem" as a souvenir of their visit.

Among those present at the dinner were Mrs. Golda Myerson, Minister of Labour; Mr. Zalman Shazar, acting chairman of the Jewish Agency; Mr. David Horowitz, Governor of the Bank of Israel; Mr. Zeev Sharef, Secretary to the Cabinet; Mr. Arthur Lourie, Deputy Director General of the Foreign Ministry and Mr. Yaacov Herzog, director of the U.S. Division; Mr. M.W. Weisgal, Chairman of Yad Chaim Weizmann; Mr. Charles Passman, director of Malben; Mr. T. Kollek and Mr. Ralph Goldman of the Prime Minister's Office.

Hula Drainage Ahead Of Schedule

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thurs. — The main channel in the Hula drainage project will be ready in March next year, five months ahead of schedule, Mr. George Nosona, Chief Engineer of Construction Aggregates, the contractors, said today, on his return by El Al from a short visit to the U.S. The water level will then be lowered three-and-a-half metres, which will make most of the land available for agriculture.

'CIVIL WAR' IN GALILEE VILLAGE

ACRE, Thursday. — The Galilee village of Shahab saw some more fighting and even arson today when news of the death of Nimir Khalil Ahmed, 46, at the Haifa Rambam hospital, arrived there. Khalil was seriously wounded in a clash which broke out on Monday between natives of Shahab and other villagers who lived at Mi'ar before the War of Liberation.

Police proclaimed a curfew during the victim's burial. Before that, two houses in which edible oil and tobacco had been stored were burnt to the ground. The village is now quiet, and police are on patrol all day. Several dozen persons are under arrest.

AJC Leaders to See French Premier

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — A delegation of three American Jewish Committee leaders said today at the end of a two-week visit to Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria that they would present recommendations resulting from their survey to Premier Pierre Mendes-France during his visit to the U.S. next week.

They said the 500,000 Jews of North Africa are deeply worried that they might be singled out as scapegoats by Arab propagandists and extremists.

Time of World War Passed—Montgomery

OTTAWA, Thursday (Reuter).— Field Marshal Lord Montgomery, Deputy Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, said last night that "we could not sucessfully defend Europe with the forces we have got unless we use nuclear weapons if we are attacked."

He said that the probability of global war had passed, but expressed the belief that local wars, as in Korea and Indo-China, would continue to erupt.

He told a news conference that German troops in NATO would contribute immeasurably to Western strength and referred to the London agreements providing for the entry of Germany into NATO as "a first class business."

The apparently complacency among Western nations is dangerous, he said, adding "we must be able to spring to arms quickly."

Infiltrator Jailed

PETAH TIKVA, Thursday. — An infiltrator with a criminal record was sentenced by the local Magistrate today to one month in prison and expulsion. The man, a former Palestine Arab, was found guilty of stealing a hoe from a Petah Tikva farmer.

Beirut Death Toll Rises to 30

Seven more victims who were burned in Beirut on Sunday night died yesterday, bringing to 30 the number of killed in the fire which broke out during a torchlight procession marking Mohammed's birthday.

It was reported from Geneva that 1,650 bottles of blood plasma together with 3,000 vials of Vitamin C and anti-tetanus serum, and thousands of feet of bandages were being flown to Beirut after an urgent appeal by the League of Red Cross Societies.

(ANA, Reuter)

STEAL PIPES

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — Marauders stole 42 metres of irrigation pipes, valued at IL.100 from Moshav Ir-Moshe in the Western Negev last night. Tracks led towards the Gaza Strip.

Plan Bared To Return Nagib

CAIRO, Thursday (Reuter). — Mahmoud Abdul Latif said today he tried to assassinate Prime Minister Nasser because he considered the Suez agreement "an act of treason." He had since realised this was not so and was sorry he fired the shots, Latif told a military tribunal today.

Hinoawi Dweir, a Cairo lawyer who is also on trial, said he wanted to apologize for his part in the assassination attempt. Latif said Dweir gave him the pistol from which the shots were fired.

Dweir said the Moslem Brotherhood, which he describes as "pyramidal" with Hassan Hodeiby, the Supreme Guide on top, planned to overthrow the present regime and seize power by force.

He said his immediate chief, Ibrahim el-Tayed, had told him chaos would follow for a time, but that the Brotherhood would call upon President Nagib to address the nation over Cairo Radio and urge everyone to keep calm.

Police announced today the discovery of additional caches of arms, ammunition and explosives belonging to the Moslem Brotherhood in Alexandria.

ZAFRULLAH KHAN TALKS TO CHRISTIANS, JEWS

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — Sir Zafrullah Khan, former Foreign Minister of Pakistan, spoke on the "brotherhood of man" on Wednesday night in Washington at a Conference of Christians and Jews meeting, attended by Israel Ambassador Abba Eban.

Panel System Of Doctors Adopted By Kupat Holim

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The introduction of the panel system within Kupat Holim, the largest health organization in the country, serving over half-a-million persons, was decided upon here today by its Supervisory Board.

The Board authorized the Kupat Holim Centre to negotiate with representatives of its 1,500 doctors on the following new working methods, fashioned after the national health systems of Britain and Sweden:

1. Physicians to be personally responsible for a specified number of patients, probably 2,000;
2. Kupat Holim members to be free to choose their own physician;
3. Clinics to be open from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m., while doctors will be responsible for night and Saturday duties.

Under present arrangements, patients can be directed to physicians on duty without too much regard whether they know the patients, and their case histories. Clinics are now closed at 7 p.m. with a night duty doctor remaining in the building.

These reforms, probably with some modifications, will be returned to the Supervisory Board for final ratification after the negotiations with the doctors.

The deficit in Kupat Holim's IL.40m. budget will be about IL.4m. this year, Mr. M. Siroka told the Board. The Fund is to ask the Government to add IL.1.5m. to its previous grant of IL.2.5m. so as to cover this deficit.

Gov't Doctors Stand By 42-Hour Week

Government physicians will work only seven hours a day, beginning Tuesday, according to a decision of the National Committee of the Government Physicians Organization, at a meeting last Thursday.

The 150 physicians employed by the Tel Aviv Municipality have decided to postpone their strike until Sunday when the Municipal Finance Committee is due to decide on the doctors' demand for a IL.30,000 loan. The Committee's meeting will replace the regular weekly council session.

According to the National Committee's decision, each physician will work seven continuous hours a day. In cases of hospital emergencies, additional hours worked will be subtracted from the 42-hour-a-week limit. "Time and a half" fees must be paid for night work on the Sabbath and holidays.

This decision was taken by the National Committee in an intensification of its "passive resistance" policy, backing demands for improved working conditions.

TRACE OF MISSING CHILD SUSPECTED

Naharia, Thursday. — An Acre police tracker this evening found what is believed to be the first trace of three-year-old Yosef Sibbouni, of Zuriel, near Kibbutz Sasa, who has been missing for three days.

A large police posse has been searching for him continuously with the help of trackers and scout dogs. The search will continue tomorrow morning with the aid of a bloodhound.

Jamali Disclaims Use Of Arms for Attacks

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA). — Any American arms that may be furnished to Iraq "will never be used for aggressive purposes" and statements to the contrary are "Zionist propaganda which do not serve either U.S. interests or world peace," the Iraqi chief delegate to the U.N. said today.

Dr. M. F. Jamali in a statement distributed at the General Assembly replied to what he called "a violent campaign against the U.S. policy of arming the Arabs" during the recent U.S. elections. He declared he felt it his duty to comment but had decided to withhold public discussion of the subject until after the elections.

Now that his comment could no longer be considered an "intrusion," he continued, he felt he should inform the U.S. public of Iraq's position regarding American arms.

His statements listed seven points which characterised Iraq as a country with a stable regime, modern, progressive, and peace-loving, "with no aggressive intentions toward any quarter" devoted to "the ideals of the free world and the principle of the U.N. Charter."

Security Council Asks MAC Bat Galim Action by Nov. 30

Capital's Gradual Acceptance Seen

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Thursday. — Official circles here are at pains to affirm that the British Ambassador's presentation of his credentials in Jerusalem yesterday was merely "a question of convenience and courtesy."

P.M. to Give Foreign Review on Monday

The Prime Minister is expected to inaugurate a debate on foreign affairs in the Knesset on Monday with a review of developments in that field during the last few months.

Egypt's interference with the free transit of Israel shipping in the Suez Canal is almost certain to figure in Mr. Sharett's review, as is the recent increase in aggression by marauders from Egypt on Israel's south-western borders.

The Prime Minister may also refer to the espionage charge which is being used by the Egyptian authorities as an excuse for the arrest and maltreatment of a number of Jews.

It is thought that Mr. Sharett will not be able to point to any substantial improvement in Washington's response to Israel's crucial security needs; the recent signature of an agreement for American economic aid to Egypt is not an encouraging sign.

Sir Anthony Eden's speech in the House of Commons debate ten days ago may receive appreciative, if guarded, references. The tone of the speech is welcome so far as it goes. The only step which might to some extent alleviate the natural anxiety felt in Israel in view of the constant threats and agressiveness of the Arab States would be firm and substantial guarantees for her security.

Jordan 'Studies' Further Action Over J'lem

Jordan Foreign Minister Walid Salah said yesterday that his country, in close cooperation with other Arab states, is now studying future steps to be taken in connection with the presentation of the British Ambassador's credentials in Jerusalem instead of Tel Aviv, according to the daily "El Jihad."

He said "other friendly" countries will be consulted on this matter, especially after Pakistan had joined the Arabs in protesting this move.

From London, Reuter reported that a Foreign Office spokesman emphasized that Britain's views on the international status of Jerusalem were "quite unchanged" despite the presentation of Mr. John Nicholl's letters of credence there.

NEARS reported yesterday that Premier Tewfik Abu'l Huda yesterday obtained a vote of confidence of 35 to three with two abstentions in Parliament.

Jordan to Complain Of Beisan Water Diversion

The Jordan defence Minister, Anwar Nuseibeh, has ordered the senior Jordan MAC delegate — his brother Dr. Hazem Nuseibeh — to submit an emergency complaint to the commission in connection with the alleged diversion by Israel of Jordan waters at Jisr Sheikh Hussein near Beisan, "A-Diffa" reported. Dr. Nuseibeh discussed the issue with General Burns yesterday.

Jordan is asking for an investigation into this matter maintaining that it constitutes a violation of the armistice agreement.

Israel, Jordan Discuss Health Measures

The Israel-Jordan health committee in Jerusalem held its first meeting in many months at Mandelbaum Gate on Wednesday, "Falastin" reported. It discussed anti-malaria measures in no-man's-land.

UK Troops Returning To Jordan

The Public Information Office in Amman yesterday officially denied Jordan press reports that additional British forces had arrived and were stationed in various places in the country, according to the daily "El Jihad."

It said that about 1,000 British troops were stationed in Jordan since 1949 but had been transferred outside the country "some time ago." These units are now being brought back.

'GUARDIAN' ASKS 'LENIENCY' FOR 11 JEWS

MANCHESTER, Thursday (Reuter). — The "Manchester Guardian" today urged Egypt not to impose "dramatic" sentences in the case of the 11 "Israelis" charged with espionage "if there is any hope of reducing Arab-Israel tension."

The liberal newspaper pointed out there are some mysteries about the case and that neither the lawyers nor anyone else "are allowed to see the accused, that one has committed suicide and others have tried to do so."

It charged that public feeling "is being worked up... The newspapers suggest that there is a honeycomb of Zionist spies and everybody must be on his guard." It predicted that if severe sentences are imposed Israel-Arab bitterness will increase.

"Arab spies are not unknown in Israel, but the Israel Government has made it a policy not to create martyrs," it stated.

Tells Burns To Hasten Report

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA). — The U.N. Security Council in a brief 19-minute meeting this morning adjourned further consideration of the Israel-Egypt dispute regarding the ship Bat Galim until it had received a report from the Mixed Armistice Commission.

It requested Gen E. L. M. Burns, Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization, to "stint no effort" to hasten the report on the incident, if possible "before the end of this month."

The request, worded by Council President Henri Hoppenot of France, was adopted without comment by the 10 other members of the Security Council. The representatives of Israel and Egypt also made no comment.

Members had copies of the new report issued only one hour earlier in which Gen. Burns informed U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold that the Bat Galim issue is at the very bottom of the long agenda facing the M.A.C. and also that unless Egypt agrees to lift the incident to the top of the list, he cannot even estimate the date on which the case is likely to be discussed.

Israel Asks Priority

Gen. Burns said Egypt had proposed that successive meetings of the M.A.C. should be held daily to settle all pending complaints on the agenda. Israel, he continued, held that the Bat Galim incident should be given priority, but if Egypt was unwilling to give it priority Israel was ready to attend successive meetings to clear all outstanding complaints.

M. Hoppenot's wording of the Council's new request was regarded as a demand to Gen. Burns to cut through red tape to put the Bat Galim incident up for immediate disposal. M. Hoppenot said Gen. Burns informed the U.N. Secretary-General that there are 48 complaints ahead of the Bat Galim incident on the agenda.

In requesting Gen. Burns to hasten the report on the incident, the President hoped that "the members of the Mixed Armistice Commission will help the Chairman and that the latter will communicate again with the Council as quickly as possible. If there is no objection, this is the way I will communicate with Gen. Burns and we will wait for his further report."

TSO Chief Warns UN of Delay

A decision on the Bat Galim seizure by Egypt may be very much delayed if returned to the Mixed Armistice Commission; this is the substance of a report submitted yesterday to the Security Council by General Burns, Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization.

The TSO Chief suggests that only an agreement from both sides to take the item out of turn can obviate this. The report traces the progress of General Burns' negotiations in an endeavour to settle the Bat Galim incident from the date of his report to the Security Council on October 25 in which, following two Egyptian filibusters, he took the matter to the Security Council direct. Following is the report in full:

Text of Report

I have the honour to report as follows for the information of the members of the Security Council:

Since my report of 25 October, the Chairman of the Egyptian-Israeli Mixed Armistice Commission received from the Senior Egyptian Delegate the following note dated 30 October:

"Reference Article 5, para. 1 of the rules of procedure and as I am anxious to discuss the Egyptian complaint concerning Bat Galim as early as possible on which an investigation has been carried out in Cairo and Suez, the period between 10 and 14 October instead.

"I have found out it is indispensable that you should hold successive MAC meetings with a short period in between or even daily in order to settle all pending complaints on the Agenda of the MAC amongst which is the Egyptian complaint in respect of Bat Galim."

On the morning of 5 November, the Chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission reported that the Egyptian and Israeli Delegations had agreed that the regular meeting of the MAC on 8 November would be

(Continued on Page 2, — Col. 5)

BOAT REACHES EILAT

EILAT, Thursday. — 150-ton Italian fishing boat, manned by a crew of 12, arrived here today from Italy after passing through the Suez Canal. This ship will start fishing together with local fishermen in the sea and Eilat bay.

The arrival of the Swiss ship "Rhone," which sailed from Haifa with a cargo of cement and building materials was expected here today.

HOTEL EDEN
JERUSALEM

Our successful Winter Programme in full swing
Guest performance: SAM SAMELY
At the microphone: ERNA AMRE
Band: WALTER WEINSCHENK

Every afternoon light music
Evening entertainment and dance music till past midnight

ASK FOR Ce'De's ORTINA

TO
GENEVA
One of 70 cities on the SAS route
Fly SAS

Social & Personal

President Ben-Zvi yesterday gave a luncheon for the Mayor of Jerusalem, Mr. Y. Kariv, and the heads of the various Municipal Council parties.

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A reception for Lord and Lady Jowitt was held by the Mapai Secretariat at the home of the Knesset Coalition Leader, Mr. Y. Shapiro, in Tel Aviv yesterday. Lord Jowitt called on Mr. M. Namir, Secretary General of the Histadrut, at the Histadrut Executive in Tel Aviv yesterday.

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ARRIVALS: Mr. Simha Babe, M.K., from Vienna, after convalescence in Switzerland (By El Al); Mr. Roy Elston (David Courtney) and Mrs. Elston, after a ten-week holiday in Britain (By KLM); Mr. Shabtai Dinar, from a two-year Keren Hayesod-United Israel Appeal mission to several Latin American countries; Mrs. Yona Golan and Mrs. Sonia Lopata, who represented Mapam and the Communists respectively at the Peking celebrations of five years of People's China and at the Moscow anniversary of the Russian revolution (By KLM from Amsterdam); Mr. Karl Marx, publisher of a German language Jewish weekly in Duesseldorf, for a two-week stay (By El Al); Professor A. H. Fraenkel of the Hebrew University, after representing Israel in international science congresses in Zurich, the Hague and Amsterdam (By KLM); Mr. Ephraim Margalit, Director of the Development Authority, Jerusalem District Office, from Amsterdam, from an Appeal Mission to Belgium and Luxemburg (By KLM).

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Mr. Leo Istorik, of the Bank Leumi office in London, is in Jerusalem.

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Mr. Israel Melamede has left on a six week visit to Europe, on leave and on his company's business.

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Dr. M. Kuck, member of the management of the Central Housing and Building Corp., has been granted a year's leave of absence to serve as business manager of the Purchasing Mission in Cologne.

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Mr. Arie Perlberg, a pedagogic expert, has been awarded a UNESCO fellowship for the study of pedagogic administration in the U.S.

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Dr. A. Bondi, Lecturer in Animal Nutrition in the Hebrew University's Faculty of Agriculture, has been promoted to the rank of Associate Professor.

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The Israel Premiere of "The Conquest of Everest" will take place tomorrow night at the Amphitheatre, Haifa under the distinguished patronage of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General, Mr. Charles A. Gault, O.B.E.

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The Bezalel National Museum will be closed for reorganization and redecoration from Sunday, November 14 to Friday November 26.

BIRTH

PAPPE — To Klara and Dr. F. K. Pappe at the Molada Hospital, Mt. Carmel — a son.

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EXPRESSION OF THANKS

The family of Lilian Friedlander desire to convey their deep gratitude for the many tokens of sympathy they have received in their bereavement.

ECONOMIC COUNCIL TO DISCUSS TAXES

Streamlining the collection of taxes will be discussed at Monday's meeting of the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council which is reconvening after its summer recess. The session, in the Hall of the Keren Hayesod in Jerusalem, is to be addressed by Mr. Z. Sharef, Controller of State Revenue.

'Shnat Sherut' Youth Can Boost Immigration—Ben-Zvi

Jerusalem Post Reporter

"You are the forerunners sent to spy out the land and report back to your brethren," President Ben-Zvi said yesterday in welcoming 27 *Shnat Sherut*, ("Year of Service") youths at a reception held at Beit Hanassi in Jerusalem. The group, whose members come from England, France, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Belgium, Eire and Switzerland, are attending a two-week seminar at the Louise Waterman Wise Youth House in Bayit Vegan, Jerusalem, before returning to Kibbutz Usha, in Emek Zebulun. Some of the youths have been in the country 11 months, but most only a few months.

Stressing the great role they must play in uniting the country's various peoples, he called upon them to realise that a great deal of the destiny of Israel lay in their hands for they could awaken immigration from the culturally and technologically superior Western countries.

In a delightfully informal manner, Mrs. Ben-Zvi, speaking Hebrew, English and French, questioned the youths and exchanged opinions with them.

"When you return to your native lands, I hope you will be seized by a feeling of disquiet which will give you no rest until you return here," she said. "But each one of you must come back with ten others, all imbued with the spirit of ideology possessed by the early aliyot. During the Mandate both the British and the Arabs respected us, for we were a dynamic people. We have lost this dynamic spirit. Now, we are swamped by the recent mass immigration whose members see work not as a means to build the country, but as a day's pay."

After describing a plan to open schools here for children in their early teens whose parents abroad would pay for their upkeep and education, the President's wife took the group on a tour of Beit Hanassi.

Scandinavian Jewry Needs Consolidation

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Increased immigration from Scandinavia should result from the visit here of Mr. Leon Bodd, President of the Federation of Scandinavian Jewish Youth Associations, who aims at strengthening contact between the Federation and this country. Mr. Bodd told *The Jerusalem Post* that 3,000 young people belonged to the cultural, athletic and religious associations within the Federation.

Since the Nazis ravaged part of this community, only 20,000 Scandinavian Jews remained. Of these, only 700 live in Norway and 2,000 in Finland. Although great interest and sympathy for Israel existed, the Zionist Movement in Scandinavia is not strong, Mr. Bodd said. Activity among youth has been inadequate, and an emissary was sent from Israel six months ago to spur their efforts.

The Federation is the sole organization of importance among Jewish youth, uniting all trends of belief and providing a forum of opinion. Through PATWA and the *Shnat Sherut* scheme for a year's voluntary work in collective settlements, the Federation had initiated practical Zionism. Jewish youth in isolated places are studying Hebrew by correspondence and Hebrew classes have also been arranged.

Assimilation through intermarriage is perhaps the most serious problem faced by Scandinavian Jewry, Mr. Bodd declared.

In Sweden and Denmark the rate of mixed marriages has risen to as high as 80%. The Federation is trying to stem this tendency by promoting Jewish culture, traditions and social life. From its headquarters in Oslo, the Federation keeps in close touch with its affiliates in four countries.

Mr. Bodd, a lawyer, acts as honorary liaison officer with the Israel Minister to Scandinavia, because Oslo has no Israel Legation. He was born in Trondheim, Norway and escaped deportation during the war in Sweden.

MAN TRIES TO SWALLOW SLEEPING PILLS IN COURT

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A man charged with forging a cheque for IL.250 tried today to swallow sleeping pills during his trial before the Tel Aviv Magistrates Court.

The accused, Shlomo Fiha, 20, of Beit Nehemia, near here, who suffers from epilepsy, was stopped by the police before he could swallow the pills, and was taken to the M.D.A. and then the Municipal hospital for treatment. His case was transferred to the District Court and he was ordered detained pending a probation officer's report.

D. IDELSON INTERRED

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — David Idelson, former head of the Youth Section of the Municipal Social Welfare Department, was laid to rest in the Givat Shaul cemetery here today. The coffin had been brought by air from Vienna, where Mr. Idelson died while on municipal business.

New Type Vine Planted by Eliaz

HADERA, Thursday. — A new type of grape vine is being planted on 1,000 dunams of land leased by the Jewish National Fund to the Eliaz wine company.

The company, established three years ago, has its own wine press in Binyamina, and last year exported nearly a third of the 500,000 litres of wine it produced, earning $30,000 in foreign currency.

The new vineyard, located between Kfar Glickson and Kibbutz Harkal, will be called "The Williams Vineyard." The manager of the Eliaz Company, Mr. Y. Zeltzer, was formerly engaged in wine production in Tokay, Hungary. The company is named after his son Eliezer, who fell in the War of Liberation.

At a ceremony held in Binyamina last week, Mr. I. N. Williams of London, the Chairman of the Board, who is a well-known benefactor of Israel institutions, related some of the history of wine exports from this country over the past 40 years.

Fewer Arab Girls at School

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The decline in the number of girls attending State-controlled Arab schools throughout the country is one of the major problems of the Arab Division of the Ministry of Education.

The number in elementary schools dropped from 7,800 last year to 6,531 this year. There were several reasons for this decline, Mr. S. Shalmon, the director of the Division, told *The Jerusalem Post* this week.

Firstly, it had to be taken into account that when the Compulsory Education Law was passed hundreds of Arab girls had had no schooling at all. Therefore, during the first year, girls aged 12 to 14 flocked to the schools and were placed in the two lowest grades together with girls and boys aged six or seven.

However, after a year or two, while the younger children continued their normal progress, the older girls were taken out of school by their parents, who feared that co-education at that age might be harmful.

Another reason mentioned by Mr. Shalmon was the fact that while, at first, Arab parents feared the legal penalties for failing to send their children to school, in time they found that punishment was rarely imposed.

The fact that Arab mothers preferred their daughters to remain at home to help with the housework was another factor causing the decline. This is also the case in regard to boys, who are taken from school in order to work.

This trend is clearly evidenced in the figures for school attendance during the past two years.

1953/4							
elementary classes	girls	boys	secondary classes	girls	boys	kindergarten classes	girls & boys
923	7,790	17,900	29	61	100	35	1,003
			1954/5				
889	6,531	16,629	27	54	775		1,446

The attendance of girls in secondary schools is regarded as satisfactory. They comprise some 25 per cent of all elementary school graduates, a much higher percentage than under the Mandate.

For boys, this is 50 per cent, showing the improvement in the economic position of Israel Arabs and the number of parents capable of paying IL.200 for a year of secondary education.

A satisfactory increase was also recorded in vocational and higher education among Israel Arabs, Mr. Shalmon stated. Last mon added. The slow progress at the Kadoorie Agricultural School on Mt. Tabor, 25 at the Hebrew University, more than 10 at vocational schools and another 20 at foreign universities.

The number of Arab Hebrew University students is expected to increase this year with the graduation of the first group of 136 Arab pupils from secondary schools.

The number of scholarships for Israel Arabs valued at IL. 80 to IL.100 each for secondary and vocational schools has been increased from 30 last year to 60 this year in addition to several university scholarships.

Much fruitful work has been done in the field of training Arab teachers. In 1951/2, 83 per cent of the 775 Arab teachers were untrained and without satisfactory certificates. Since then, 300 teachers have passed additional examinations, and another 200 have attended intensive courses in Jaffa. However, there are still 200 teachers who have completed less than ten school grades.

Unfortunately, the urgently required Arab Teachers Seminary in Jaffa has not yet been opened owing to the small number of volunteers ready to devote two years to study as teachers. In the absence of a sufficient number of teachers with higher learning, the Ministry this year is employing a large number of the first secondary school graduates although results of this year's matriculation indicate that many of the 138 Arab students failed in more than one subject.

The Arab Division is also active in two other fields, adult education, and the publication of Arabic school textbooks. Much had still to be done in both fields, Mr. Shalmon said.

The number of adult education was partly due to the reluctance of Arab Local Councils to cooperate, as well as to the particular location of Arab areas. The main cause, however, had been the inability of the Ministry itself to secure sufficient manpower to introduce mobile cinemas, libraries and lectures in Arab towns and villages.

Progress had been made in the publication of Arabic textbooks. In 1949, there had not been a single Arabic text-book published in Israel and teachers had to rely on literature put out under the Mandate. Since then, a number of text-books had been published locally and the first, specially designed set of text-books for Arab schools was now ready to go into print.

Religious Services

Sabbath begins in Jerusalem at 4.56 p.m. today and ends at 5.19 p.m. tomorrow.

Weekly Portion: Vayera (Breshit 18.1 — 22.24)

Haftara: (Machsin Hi. 4.1 — 37)

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: 4.35 p.m. Sermon: Rabbi Y. Avida. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 12.45 & 4 p.m. Arvit 5.15 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.30 a.m.

Ahdut Yisrael Congregation, Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

Mosad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Qr.) Tonight: 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 5 a.m. Minha, 12.30 p.m.; Arvit 5.15 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisrael (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 4.40 p.m. (Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.) Tonight: 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 6.30 & 8.30 a.m Minha: 12.30 & 4.30 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (5 Straus St.): Tonight: 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 4.35 p.m.

The Great Synagogue (Allenby Rd.): Tonight 4.30 p.m.; Tomorrow Shahrit, 8 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatsfira Synagogue: Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha: 4.30 p.m. Arvit: 5.15 p.m.

HAIFA CHAMBER MUSIC SOCIETY

Beit Harofe Wingate Avenue
Saturday, Nov. 13, 1954,
8.30 p.m. sharp

BEETHOVEN: Septet in E-flat Major, op. 20

SCHUBERT: Octet in F-Major, op. 166

The artists taking part: — H. Haftel, S. Garter, M. Rak, D. Hofmekler, W. Breier, J. Ettlinger, M. Rechtman, W. Lewy.

THE CURE

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Mrs. Eliza Luckett, barred from school as a girl because of her delicate health, this week asked for a bottle of whisky as her 106th birthday present.

Fellow patients at the Cuckfield Hospital, Sussex, who had rather diffidently proposed a bottle of champagne, willingly agreed to the change.

"I fooled them all," she said, taking a swig.

National Campaign To Stamp Out Rabies

The prevalence of rabies is worse than at any time in the past 30 years, especially in the Hadera and Natanya areas and a countrywide campaign is being organised to stamp it out, the Ministry of Agriculture spokesman has announced.

The Government has allocated IL.20,000 for the purpose, to be used during the next four months for two combined control measures: the vaccination of dogs against the disease and the killing of every stray or unmuzzled dog.

Poison will be spread all over the country for jackals, and dogs will be killed by poison or by shooting where there is no danger to human life.

The Government appealed to the U.N. to supply anti-rabies vaccine for the campaign, but owing to the world shortage the U.N. was unable to comply with the request. Government laboratories have begun to work in two shifts in order to produce the necessary amounts.

At the Jerusalem anti-rabies quarantine station, there has not been a single established case of rabies among either dogs or cats since 1948.

Pogrom Anniversary

FRANKFURT, Thursday (INA). — German Jews yesterday marked the 16th anniversary of the night of November 10, 1938, when Nazi gangs throughout Germany destroyed hundreds of synagogues and Jewish communal institutions, smashed thousands of Jewish-owned shops and homes and imprisoned countless Jews. The pogroms were set off by the German Government on the pretext furnished by the assassination in Paris of Ernst von Rath, Nazi diplomat.

MISS DAWSON KILLED IN JORDAN ACCIDENT

AMMAN, Thursday (Reuter). — Miss Jane Elizabeth Dawson, 29-year-old second daughter of the late Mr. Geoffrey Dawson, former editor of "The Times," was killed and her two women companions, also from England, were injured last week when their car collided with a truck in South Jordan while *en route* to Amman, the British Embassy announced.

The funeral of Miss Dawson took place in Amman on Sunday.

Will
Mrs. Anuta Blutstein
(nee Oichman or Goichman), born in Zohorna, Bessarabia, please contact *The Jerusalem Post*, Jerusalem, who have a communication for her from her cousin
Mr. ABRAHAM J. EINBENDER
of St. Joseph, Missouri.

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Shlon Ilka

A.S.A. Strengthens Israel Sport

A number of questions have been posed regarding the Budapest trip of A.S.A. (Igud Sport Academi) last August and ASA's activities in general. While most of the questions were dealt with in an interview in these columns with Mr. Adin Theilhaber, Chairman of the A.S.A., Mr. Theilhaber has given *The Jerusalem Post* the following information on the status of the association.

ASA is a registered association with three branches—Jerusalem, Haifa and Tel Aviv. The seat of the Secretariat is in Jerusalem at the offices of the Israel Union of Students. ASA is the official sports organization of the Students Union and every student in Israel who belongs to the Union is automatically a member of ASA, i.e. students of the Hebrew University, the Haifa Technion and the Tel Aviv School of Law and Economics (5,000 students.) The Tel Aviv Physical Training School students are also affiliated to ASA, but they are not members of the Israel Students Union, and thus their membership is limited to sports activities only. So far their membership is *de facto* and not *de jure* since they have not yet been officially registered with ASA. Israel students studying abroad can become individual members of ASA.

Graduates can individually join the association although they will not be allowed to participate in certain inter-college competitions etc. Finally, members of ASA (members of the Students Union) are allowed to retain membership in other clubs such as Maccabi, Hapoel, Elitzur, Betar etc., and compete these organizations whenever they like.

ASA considers that such dual membership in two sports clubs in the State need not present any problem, particularly since sports activities in general are not regular and athletes should seize every possibility to compete. Whenever students participate in competitions in which both ASA and their other sports club are participating the student is free to choose for whom he wishes to compete. He should communicate his decision to the organizers at an early date to avoid confusion or unpleasantness.

ASA aims to strengthen Israel sports and its various clubs by maximum cooperation with other organizations, by granting training facilities to athletes in ASA sports halls and grounds during the terms of study, whilst encouraging athletes to participate in various clubs during the long Spring and Summer holidays.

EMEK RAILWAY

Widening the gauge of the Emek railway and extending it to Zemah was suggested by the Public Committee on Railway Efficiency which last week presented its report to the Minister of Communications, M. Yosef Saphir. The six-man Committee appointed by the Minister was presided over by Mr. Kaplan.

The Ministry is to examine the possibility of implementing the recommendations in the next fiscal year.

ABOUT 1,700 scholarships at a total value of IL.140,000 were granted in the past school year under the scholarship scheme of the Government and the Jewish Agency under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Education, Professor Ben Zion Dinur. During the present school year the Government and the Agency have increased their contribution by half, which will make possible grants to an additional 500 candidates.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Alba, Bon Square, 2705.
TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 8836. Yehuda Halevi, 91 Yehuda Halevi, 5139. Frankel, 38 King George, 3721. Joffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24542. Baruch, Hatikva Quarter, 67405.
JAFFA: Jaffa, 19 Rehov 4, 82720.
NAHLAT GANIM: Frenkel, 13 Rehov Rashi. **NAMLAT YITZHAK:** Fishermen, facing Bedoiah factory.
HAIFA: Rambam, 29 Arlosoroff, 2074. Hakochav, 26 Wadi Salib. (until 7 p.m.) Nimas, 28 Khouri, 4197 (after 7 p.m.) **KIRYAT MOTZKIN:** Pentagon.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Abramovitz, 21 King George, 4072. Kerem Avraham, 19 Zefania, 2930.
TEL AVIV: (Day) Kohlberg, 23 Allenby, 58544. Gruenberg, 48 King George, 26206. Nordani, 126 Ben Yehuda, 23572. Hayarkon, 194 Ibn Gabirol, 71388. Wolkowski, 98 Herzl, 5157. Ziva, Hatikva Quarter, 67403.
JAFFA: Levi, 4 Rehov 2, 81404. (Night) Marpe, 77 Allenby, 3497. Gilad, 192 Dizengoff, 28264. Ahad Ha'am, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 2581. Kitajewicz, 22 Hayarkon, 3866. Ziva, Hatikva Quarter, 67403. **JAFFA:** Lorie, 72 Rehov 1. **RAMAT GAN:** Herzl, 84 Herzl. **GIVATAYIM:** Hadassah, Katznelson, corner Modi'in. **HAIFA:** Marefuah, 61 Hehalutz. 2377. Anglo-American, 29 Ha'atzmaut, 2005. Moriah, Har Hacarmel. 2909. **KIRYAT MOTZKIN:** Pentagon.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. B. Abeles, 19 Ussishkin, 2683. Dr. A. Keatz, 20 Hahashim, 2908. Dr. E. Tryfus, 32 King George, 2085.
TEL AVIV: Dr. M. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 28842. Dr. N.L. Sacher, 146 Dizengoff, 26262. Dr. I. Griffel, 5 Ben Yehuda, 22486. **JAFFA:** Dr. Alcalai, 65 Rehov 4.
HAIFA: Dr. A. Caubai, 84 Pevzner, 3666. Dr. N. Landau, 4 Mahanayim, 6832.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. L. Romanov, 32 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. S. Greenwald, 9/30 Greek Colony, 62963.
TEL AVIV: Same as yesterday.
HAIFA: Dr. H. Sherman, 2 Hanasiim, 2434. Dr. N. Landau, 4 Mahanayim, 6832. Dr. K. Golergant, 1 Gilad, 4170 (Day). Dr. S. Hampel, 104 Jaffa, 66326 (Night).

Tel Aviv Stock Market

Nov. 11.		Rise or Fall
Pep. Loans		
1946/49 (IL.10) a)	122	—
3½% Tavel Dollar x(y)	1332	+2
3½% Tavel Dollar x(z)	1314	+2
3½% Govt. Bds. (large)	956	—4
4% Reg. Sterling "A"	970	—
4% Reg. Sterling "B" c.	825	—
Pal. Reserve Bds. Ser. 2	721	—
Rh. Leumi ord. sh. d)	2910	—
A.P.B. Investm.		
6% debs. 50/70	979	—
ord. sh. "B"	1165	—
Gazit ord. sh. "B"	1585	—
Ellera's Inv. ord. "B"	164	—
P.E.C. Inv. ord. "B" sh.	1998	—
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord. sh.	747	—
Binur 6% debs. 56/65	127	—
Pass 6% debs 40/64	97	—
"Itura" 5% debs.	93	—
P.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	180	—
5% debs.	88	+1
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord. sh.	1115	+1
Rassco 8% pref. ord. sh.	101	—
Pal. Potash 6% pref. sh.	970	—
"A" ord. shares	170	+1
Pal. Elec. ord. sh. (Isr.)	—	—
Pal. Elec. ord. sh. (Leln.)	—	—
Jer. Elec. Corp. ord. sh.	375	—3
Mekoreth pref. sh.	642	—1
Ata. ord. "B" sh.	136	—1
6-8% conv. debs.	102	—
"Kurdaneh" ord "B" sh.	139	—
7% conv. debs. 59/69	104	—
Motter-Descol sh. reg. n	203	—
Pal. Brewery 8% conv. sh.	1009	—
Assis Bejarano "B" sh.	154	—5
"Teva" ord. sh.	119	—
Nesher 6% debs. "A"	1735	—
6% debs. "B"	132	—
Pal. Cold. St. 7% debs.	150	—3
ord. sh. reg.	3284	—
Pal. Centr. Tr. 8% debs.	98	—

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupons; d) ex-right; e) priuct; f) coupons Dec. 15, 1954; g) coupons June 15 1955.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

Saturday, at 6.30 and 8.30 p.m.

ARNON: High Noon.
EDEN: Laila Lovers. Today at 5 p.m.: It Remains to be Seen.
EDISON: Up Front. Today at 2.30 p.m.: The Lady with a Lamp.
OROLI: The Voodoo Bird.
ORA: Today: The Lusty Men
ORION: Fascisi.
OSNA: Thunder over the Plains.
STUDIO: Miniver Story. Today at 2.30 p.m.: Une Historie d'Amour.
RON: The Black Shield of Falworth. Today at 5 p.m.: Spartacus.
RON: Miss Sadie Thompson.
TEL OR: She Couldn't Say No, 2nd week. Also today at 3 p.m.

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THE UNITED STATES INFORMATION CENTER,

29 Rehov Bialik, Tel Aviv, will be
closed for renovations
from Wednesday, November 17, until further notice.

Notice to holders of Debentures and Preference Shares

The attention of Debenture-holders of the first four series and of Preference Share-holders is drawn to the fact that their right of conversion into "B" Ordinary Shares expires on December 31, 1954. Debenture-holders must notify their intention to exercise their right of conversion by

NOVEMBER 15, 1954.

Information regarding the conditions of conversion and the Company's financial and business situation may be obtained at all offices of our parent institution, Bank Leumi le-Israel B.M. and from all other banks and brokers dealing in securities.

The A.P.B. Investment Company Limited

(*)

Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

★ **Exhibitions:—**
"Landscape painting from the Baroque to our Day." Three Parisian ateliers. Exhibit of the month: Still Life. "The Breakfast Table" by Abraham van Beyeren. Bezalel Museum, 9-1, (tomorrow 10-1).
Department of Antiquities, special exhibition: Excavations of a Canaanite Temple on the seashore of Nahariya (XVIIIth-XVth centuries B.C.E.), 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Open 9-1.
Paintings by I. Aschheim, J. Steinhardt, N. Sima, K. Sinder, H. Nahor (Lichter), and Plastics Exhibition by Pnina Hareli. Nofra Studio," 5 Ben Maimon Ave., 10-1, 3-6 p.m. Also tomorrow 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Paintings by Haim Natan Lichter and Aquarels and woodcuts by Mordecai Avniel, Artists' House, 10-1. Also tomorrow.

★ **Library:—**
American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Mamilla Rd. Entrance free, 9-12; 2-4.

★ **Film Shows:—**
Korot Hayesod, for tourists and visitors, 11.30 a.m.

★ **Recorded Music:—**
"Music to Inspire" An All Beethoven Programme, Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 8.30.

TEL AVIV

★ **Exhibitions:—**
Over 100 paintings by 30 Young painters. Museum, 10 a.m.-1 p.m. Also tomorrow.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

★ **Recorded Music:—**
Works by Mozart, Haydn and Bach. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 11 a.m.

★ **Bible Lectures:—**
Portion of the week, Mr M. Sofer, Bet Ha'am, 10.30 a.m. Dr. H. Bardavan, 4 p.m.

★ **Lectures:—**
The 70th anniversary of the Kattowitz Convention. Dr. N. Gelber, "In the Face of Reality," Mr. E. Arnow, Chairman, Professor J. Klausner, Beit Ha'am, 11 a.m.

TEL AVIV

★ **Exhibitions:—**
Exhibition of watercolours by Margarete Broner — Kats Gallery, 11.30-1, 4-7.
Young Israeli painters, Tel Aviv Museum, Friday and Saturday, 10 a.m.-1 p.m., Sunday, 4 p.m.-10 p.m., weekdays, 10 a.m.-4 p.m.

★ **Theatre:—**
Habimah, "Hedva and I," Habimah Theatre, 8.30 p.m.
Habimah: "Cains Mutiny," Habimah Theatre, 8.30 p.m.
"The Man Who Came To Dinner," Chamber Theatre, Mograbi 6.30 and 9.30.

★ **Concert:—**
Museum, Chamber music: Schumann (Piano-Quartet), Brahms, Milhaud 8.30 p.m.

HAIFA

★ **Exhibitions:—**
French Painters in reproduction from Cezanne's time until today, Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 10-1, 4-7

ASHKELON

★ **Exhibition:—**
Exhibition of Old Masters, from the collection of the late Mr. M. Heyrell. Open from 10 a.m. Ashkelon Museum.

RAMAT GAN

★ **Theatre:—**
Circus Parade, 6.30, 9.30 p.m.

Sat., Nov. 13. 6.45 p.m. & 9 p.m.	GUEST PERFORMANCES Pessachke Burstein Lilian Lux *A HASSENE in STETL*	OHEL SHEM Tel Aviv

ARAB ARMAMENT: PURPOSES AND CONSEQUENCES

ISRAEL'S POSITION VITAL FACTOR IN M.E. STRATEGY

By HAL LEHRMAN

IN the U.S. strategic concept, Iraq and Egypt form part of the "Northern Tier" bulwark which the West must stretch across the top of the Middle East from Turkey to Pakistan. Iraq is the backstop under the Caucasus against Soviet penetration below Iran *via* the Caspian, below Turkey *via* the Black Sea. Egypt is cardinal, though in the hinterland, because of crucial Suez. The other Arab states lie in the field of manoeuvre across which Allied forces would operate.

Now in all this giant zone of defence, according to informed American estimates, only Turkey has a sizable force in being, and only Turkey, Israel, and Jordan's small Arab Legion are capable of putting up any kind of fight against the Soviet titan commensurate with their numbers. Training and equipment could render the other armies capable of performing some campaign function, but militarily the general Arab potential is not even a secondary element in regional defence calculations.

Moreover, it is not assured that the Arabs would be willing to lend their power to the common cause. Iraq has undertaken commitments to use American military grants for non-aggressive purposes only, but she has not subscribed to the Turco-Pakistan coalition. Although her present leaders are pro-Western, public opinion there frantically opposes "imperialist" involvements and is little aware of Communist dangers.

This is even truer of Egypt. Colonel Gamal Abdul Nasser, head of the military junta, cannot go faster than his own subordinates, many of whom are still obsessed with anti-colonialism (with overtones of neutralism, if nothing worse). Nor can he ignore the opposition of the Moslem Brotherhood, which even denounces the Suez agreement as a national betrayal because it falls short of immediate and total British expulsion. In the present popular mood, a military agreement with the United States might be interpreted as a sell-out and a mere switch from British to American dominion.

It may be necessary for the West to accept less than alliance in return for arms grants, but the benefits would still be substantial, even indispensable, for Allied mobility and security in the Middle East.

As cordiality developed, it would become more possible for the Arab regimes to take a frankly pro-Western position. In the event of global war, it would be desperately important to have order behind the U.S. lines, local regimes able to enforce it, leaders sympathetic to the U.S. and populations friendly enough to supply native labour and receive U.S. troops, or at least not try to sabotage and assassinate them. Grants of equipment to Arab states would strengthen their local police, win popular approval, and make friends among the military (especially important in a junta-ruled country like Egypt).

All these objectives are intrinsically political. In fact, a tendency is observable in certain Washington military circles to lament the expense of such "political pistols" when equal expenditure elsewhere for purely military use might produce more visible advantages.

But politico-military aid is now regarded by U.S. planners as a considered element in overall Middle Eastern policy. To prod Cairo towards compromise with London, the U.S. actually committed itself to possible arms grants once an Anglo-Egyptian settlement was achieved. "Political pistols" can pacify and befriend the rulers and the ruled, it is maintained, over the enormous stretches of Arab land where revolution and non-cooperation might otherwise be worth a host of divisions to Moscow.

INSTABILITY OF ARAB REGIMES

ISRAELIS hold, however, that such reasoning is unsupported by anything in past Arab performances, present Arab declarations, or future Arab capacities.

A glance at the record, must show how absurd it is to count on the continuity of any Arab regime, entirely apart from its stabilization. For instance, not very long ago the State Department was setting great store by such people as General Mohammed Nagib in Egypt and Colonel Adib Shishakly in Syria. Well, "Strong Man" Nagib has been eased into semi-obscurity and the heroic Shishakly took off abruptly one day for distant climes. In Iraq, talks begun with Mohammed Fadil Jamali as Premier, ended with Nuri es-Said. How can the Americans be sure that weapons ticketed for any particular Arab regime will find it still doing business?

Besides, it is almost frivolous, the Israelis feel, to hope that the Turco-Pakistan pact will receive any positive reinforcement from Arabs, who continue to profess that there is sufficient regional defence apparatus in the Arab states and hence no further arrangements against the Soviets are necessary. Iraq has not only not joined the Northern Tier structure, despite Western fanfare in anticipation, but has publicly avoided confessing that she has even agreed to the minimum requirement imposed by Congressional legislation for arms grants by promising the arms will not be used aggressively. The Americans are surely telling the truth when they say that Iraq has taken the pledge, but in the Iraqi parliament, responding to a direct question, the Premier stated flatly that Iraq had signed nothing.

Arabs everywhere certainly crave weapons, but their slogan now is: get them in Iraqi style—with no strings at all, at least none visible. In Egypt, Nasser is evidently reckoning that the arms can be got without even invisible strings. Iraq at least has accepted an American military mission, but Nasser has openly declared that Egypt won't, and that he will make no commitments of any sort. He even talks of Egypt playing the same role in the Middle East that India is playing, to America's despair, in Asia. He says these things, Israelis believe, not because he fears the opposition but because he thinks he can get arms from the U.S. anyway. To hope that from such a position Nasser could conceivably move all the way to an alliance — even if he should survive that long — is regarded in Jerusalem as the rankest wishful thinking.

Israelis are so tired of proving the Arabs' indifference to the Soviet menace that they no longer dwell on the point. Their intelligence data assertedly indicates the presence of pro-Communist zealots in lower-echelon Arab military cadres, even of a Party member as Defence Minister in one of the governments the Americans reportedly have been thinking of supplying with weapons against Russia.

'FOREIGN ADVENTURES' ARAB ESCAPE

ISRAELIS will concede that the rank and file of the Arab governing class are not fellow-travellers. But neither that class (with rare exceptions) nor the masses can by any stretch of evidence be rated as anti-Communist or even conscious of Communism as a major problem. It would be naive, also, to count on considerations of gratitude or friendship to bind any Arab regime or people to loyal collaboration with a Western garrison. The Arabs will smile upon the Westerner only so long as he seems a sure winner, the Israelis warn.

Meanwhile, however, one does not have to go to great effort to demonstrate that the Arabs do regard Israel as their prime enemy. Major Salah Salem, Egypt's Minister of National Guidance, has declared that the Palestine problem "can be solved only by force. That force will not be achieved until the Suez Canal is freed. The Egyptian Army is unable to fight as long as the British Army separates it from its bases . . ."

On one day Premier Nasser says that "unless Israel is pushed back at least to the boundaries determined repeatedly by the United Nations, the situation threatens to explode. Such an explosion will be far less costly to the Arab world than to the patrons of Israel who are responsible for keeping her alive." On another day, Nasser is reported as saying that even the Partition boundaries would not be narrow enough and that Israel must surrender the Negev to have peace — in other words, agree to her virtual erasure from the map. Similar sentiments, and worse, are periodically and authoritatively uttered in the other Arab states.

If these expressions are issued for popular consumption, then it must be because the populace finds them agreeable. And if the time comes when action to back such views seems feasible, then a war-eager regime could count on mass support. Given the social misery of the Arab world, foreign adventures are sure of popularity in advance can be tempting. The one prerequisite is reasonable hope of success.

Here, say Israelis, is where the balance of power emerges as vital. If the Arabs have refrained from starting a "second round" with Israel, it is because they remember the first one and do not think the balance of power has yet shifted enough in their favour. Israel's ability to look formidable has been the surest keeper of Middle Eastern peace. Let this balance be tipped too far by Suez, let enough arms flow into Iraq or Egypt or other places, let the Arab colonels feel themselves well-stuffed with Western tactics and equipment—and peace will be lost.

John Foster Dulles presenting the famous "political pistol" to Nagib when the latter was Premier of Egypt. The pistol, a token of things to come, is still in Nagib's possession but he is no longer the leader of the Egyptians. Express Photo

CONVINCED OF ISRAEL'S ABANDONMENT

ISRAELIS call it idle to rely, as the Americans do, on Arab promises not to use their gift guns for aggression. Our times have shown that "aggression," like "democracy," is a word of elastic definition. It is so easy to turn "aggression" into "self-defence." Especially if the Arab suspects that his American friends would not really object. The more the U.S. courts the Arab to the neglect of Israel, the surer the Arab will be that he may march, when he is prepared, with impunity. One can point forebodingly to the recent Egyptian harassment of Jewish settlements near the long-dormant Gaza Strip as token of the cockiness which can arise as Arab conviction grows that Israel is being abandoned.

Israel would be happiest to settle for a total moratorium on Western arms to the Middle East, and be glad to do without a single bonus cartridge if only the Arabs received none either. By eliminating a provocation to regional disorder, such a moratorium would increase rather than reduce regional security against an external aggressor. But if Washington has gone too far in commitment on arms programmes to cancel them now, Israel feels that she is entitled to certain specific and concrete compensations:

- International action to ensure that the Suez Canal will be kept open for free passage of Israel ships and foreign-flag cargoes bound to and from Israel, including military supplies.
- Arms grants for Israel commensurate with types and quantities of similar grants to Arab states.
- Inclusion of Israel, and consultation with her, in any regional defence arrangements made by the West.
- Binding assurances of military action to counter large-scale Arab aggression.

It is intolerable, Israel contends, that the Egyptians be permitted to flout the Constantinople Convention of 1888, which established Suez as a free international water-way in peace and in war, as well as Security Council injunctions to keep the passage open without discrimination.

Egypt does not own the Canal and has no right to interfere with Israel trade. Yet she has confiscated cargoes on neutral vessels and, when Israel sent a small, unarmed ship of her own through the Canal for the first time as a test case, seized the vessel and imprisoned the crew, though beclouding the issue by fantastic charges of attack on local fishermen and/or coastal villagers. (One neutral delegate to the U.N. has described it thus: "The perfect crime — no motive, no weapon no body.") The United Nations, despite Egypt's defiance, has failed to act effectively or even brand her as an aggressor.

The British have a moral obligation to ensure proper custodianship of the Canal after their departure, and ought to exact Egyptian guarantees as part of the evacuation terms. The United States has means, Israelis believe, for bringing pressure on Egypt inside, or if necessary outside, the U.N. Molestation of foreign flags carrying Israel goods hurts Israel economically as well as militarily, since it compels her to such ruinous expenditures as purchase of oil and other supplies in distant and costly markets. Admittedly, a few ships get through, but it is estimated that 90 per cent of the traffic which might come *via* the Canal is diverted to avoid trouble with the Egyptians.

Last year, when Israel seemed to be resisting an order by a U.N. representative on the B'not Ya'acov water-power project, groundlessly alleged to be detrimental to Syria, the U.S. did not hesitate to withhold announcement of further economic aid to Israel until she had yielded. But at Suez, where Israel suffers clear and major damage and where the highest organ of the U.N. has pronounced judgment, the U.S. limits herself to formal demurrers.

In the military arena, the Israel case continues, failure to balance arms for the Arabs with arms for Israel would be not only unjust but, as indicated, thwart the main Washington objective in its Arab-Israel policy: preservation of the peace.

The Israelis are perhaps willing now to settle for less than gun-for-gun grants equal to total receipts of all the Arab countries combined. But they do consider the scope of the Arab programmes, should be precisely determined and that some equitable ratio ought to be adopted whereby Israel would not be compelled to buy her way towards a position of comparative security.

The only way to avoid the crippling arms race which Anglo-American policy has always professed to abhor in the Middle East, Israelis maintain, is to distribute arms without favour and with due consideration for political realities in the region. The U.S. seeks Arab assent to a pro-Western position, but Israel took such a fully committed position as long as three years ago, when she applied formally for American arms aid — a request which has never been answered.

STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE MISSED

ALSO, the Israel brief goes on, the Jewish State must definitely be taken into account, and no longer for granted, in any joint planning for the Middle East. Chief rail and road highways — the shortest and swiftest routes for transport of Allied troops from South Mediterranean staging areas towards a Red Army advancing in the Turkish sector — cut across Israel's territory. It would seem fool-hardy not to make prior arrangements, by joint consultation, for maximum efficiency and smooth operation. Just because Israel's pro-Western sentiments are known and proved, is it permissible to make no provisions short of the emergency itself?

Here is an area, moreover, in which all the other states have a "collective security" pact from which Israel is by definition excluded. The new Anglo-Egyptian agreement actually gives official recognition of this pact — which Israel regards as a treaty of potential aggression against her — and provides for positive action in the event of outside attack on any country in the area except Israel. Three of the Arab states — Jordan, Iraq and Egypt — have treaties with Britain which commit her to assist them militarily. Iraq is getting aid from the U.S. and Egypt is being offered aid. Both are being invited to join the Turco-Pakistan pact. But Israel is being left entirely alone.

And yet Israel is told that she is secure. Where else do the Western powers behave with such indifference to local fears? When India clamoured against American aid to Pakistan, the same aid was eagerly offered to her. The world has just witnessed tremendous diplomatic feats to reassure France that Britain will be by her side and that Germany will not be permitted to outdistance her. Pakistan is not bellicose, and Germany is straining to persuade France that she has no hostile designs. But scarcely a week goes by without some Arab declaration of undying enmity for Israel. Compared with Israel's isolation, the immediate security problems of Asia and Europe — though spread over more square miles — seem almost academic in their present relative intensity.

A minimal Israel requirement under such conditions is a firm

THE NEW WALL. The 30-metre stretch of no-man's-land between the wall of Jerusalem's Old City and the shattered shell of the Notre Dame de France has just been sealed off by a wall which will prevent the continuance of Arab sniping and stone throwing at the children who play outside their homes on the border. Photo by Braun

commitment of Western military aid against Arab attack. The Anglo-Franco-American guarantee of 1950 does not suffice, the Israelis assert. It merely affirms opposition to violation of any territorial integrity in the Middle East and speaks of action against aggression without spelling the action out. Israel was not invited to sign the Tripartite Declaration, nor were the Arabs. Israel has no legal status for invoking Western fulfilment, and does not know what the nature of such fulfilment would be. Neither do the Arabs. It is necessary to tell them — and convince them. This can be done only by a new commitment, to be undertaken by the Western Three, or by Britain and the U.S. or, if necessary, by the U.S. alone.

EISENHOWER'S UNEXPLAINED PROMISE

ISRAELIS welcome President Eisenhower's pledge to a Jewish tercentenary audience in late October that "we shall make sure" U.S. arms are not devoted "to creating local imbalances which could be used for intimidation of or aggression against any neighbouring nations." But, like the 1950 guarantee, this promise has no teeth, does not tell how.

Israel does not offer any text of her own to substitute for the Tripartite Declaration. She is not asking Washington to get around Constitutional barriers against engagement of American troops. She observes that ways were found to send help to Indo-China and men to Korea. Formosa seems to be getting protection without violence to the Constitution. Israel feels confident that if Washington desires to find a formula, it will be found. To succeed, the new document must reassure Israel and warn the Arab world in the light of the new situation created by arms grants and the evacuation of Suez. It must make clear to the Arabs that if they attack they will be confronted not by words but by physical power much greater than Israel or they can muster. Similar assurances may—even should—be offered the Arabs, if they will take them. The guarantees Israel seeks are not so much for herself as for peace.

This Israel bill for the tangible insurance of her security does not get enthusiastic reception in Washington.

American spokesmen privately point out that, unlike the B'not Ya'acov project, Suez is not being affected by American economic grants. Thus, U.S. action against Israel when she ignored the U.N. is no precedent for withholding grants to Egypt when she shows similar defiance. Such defiance is to be deplored, and the U.S. has consistently deplored it, inside and outside the U.N., but until the seizure of the Bat Galim statistics show that the Egyptians were interfering less and less with non-military traffic in foreign bottoms. The U.N. believes there should be no interference at all, and the U.S. will continue to act in support of this position.

Some military aid to Israel may yet be found feasible, it is indicated, but the Israel plea for balanced arms now is unrealistic in the light of U.S. immediate objectives. Aid for the Arabs is meant to conciliate them, to rid them of their conviction that the U.S. being Israel's friend, is their enemy. How could such persuasion succeed if, simultaneously with grants to the Arabs, the U.S. were to pour arms into Israel? Or, for that matter, discuss alliances and strategic planning with Israel? The Arabs believe that Israel seeks to expand at their cost. The U.S. wishes to convince them otherwise, but can hardly do so by making Israel military stronger, especially when this strengthening is unnecessary. As has been demonstrated, the aid that the Arabs receive will not enable them to attack Israel.

U.S. WOULD NOT TOLERATE WAR

THE Arabs know, and Washington is constantly reaffirming it, that the existence of Israel is an unshakable element in American policy, and the preservation of Israel an enduring commitment of the American people. In recent times, U.S. policy has grown increasingly concerned with the larger problem of regional security, which has proportionately diminished its attention to Israel. But this is no way to be taken as a discounting of Israel. It is inconceivable that any attempt to destroy Israel would fail to arouse American feelings. Arabs who receive American aid do so with the firm understanding that it is for regional and internal self-defence, as prescribed by Congress in voting the funds, and not for aggression against neighbours. The U.S. reserves the right to decide what aggression means. Should the Arabs break faith, they would speedily learn that the U.S. will not tolerate it.

The bulk of the professional specialists in Washington believe that new guarantees to Israel are not required or feasible; some of the top-echelon people, however (including Secretary of State John Foster Dulles himself), are described as thinking that Israel, from her own point of view, has reason to feel uneasy and is entitled to reassurance. But what form should it take? A treaty with Israel? This would only set Israel farther apart from her neighbours and confirm the Arab prejudice that America favours her. A unilateral commitment of troops in case of Arab attack? There are Constitutional bars—and Congressional inhibitions — against such advance consignment of American soldiers to foreign shores in the absence of war.

Or should it be a re-wording of the 1950 Declaration? This could be done, and is in fact currently under exploration. But, it is asked, what new combination of words could improve effectively on that document? In it the three powers emphasized "their unalterable opposition to the use of force or threat of force" between any Arab state and Israel; they pledged that they would "immediately take action, both within and outside the United Nations, to prevent" any violation, or preparation to violate, the frontiers or armistice lines.

In the Washington view, this is pretty strong language as it stands, simple for Arabs and all others to comprehend. Promulgated by the Truman administration, the doctrine has since been emphatically endorsed by Secretary Dulles and Henry A. Byroade, the Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern, South Asian, and African Affairs. The U.S. has made it plain by the strongest possible implication that it will use all necessary measures against aggression. What else is there to say to the Arabs? And wouldn't mere reiteration by different phrases weaken rather than strengthen the commitment by suggesting that it needs such reinforcement and is not the fixed and permanent position which in reality it is?

(This is the second of three articles. The first appeared yesterday. On Sunday: Israel's basis for negotiations).

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DEPARTURES: NOVEMBER 14 TO NOVEMBER 24

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Nov. 14	0800	L.A.I.	Athens, Rome
	0830	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	1100	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York.
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia.
	2200	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
MON. Nov. 15	0600	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York.
TUE. Nov. 16	0630	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Dusseldorf, Scandinavia
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich, Geneva.
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul, Vienna, Paris, London.
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1000	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam, New York.
WED. Nov. 17	0745	SABENA	Athens, Brussels.
	0830	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London. Istanbul.
	1045	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva. Paris, New York.
	1700	L.A.I.	Rome,
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia.
THU. Nov. 18	0900	EL AL	Athens, Zurich, Paris, London, New York.
	0945	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam, New York
	2100	EL AL	Istanbul, Rome.
FRI. Nov. 19	0630	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London.

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

TUE. Nov. 16	1045	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia,

FROM HAIFA PORT

Nov. 16	s/s MESSAPIA	Larnaca, Piraeus, Bari, Venice
Nov. 19	s/s ARTSAH	Naples, Marseille

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What's New

By DAHN BEN-AMOTZ

WE recently read in the paper about some prehistoric relics, 50,000 years old, that were found in a cave near Zichron Ya'acov. There were, among other things, beautiful tools and even a broom which, according to the paper, proves that these ancient men were tidy fellows. Reading this item of news, we tried hard to pull in the reins of our wild imagination, but before we could grab hold of a passing headline, it had run away with us and we found ourself thrown back 50,000 years, the witness to a family scene in the prehistoric cave near Zichron Ya'acov.

The ancient man, a big bruiser by the name of Mordechai, weighing over 250 kilos, hairy, pig-eyed, with a narrow forehead and a pair of arms that hung down to his knees, was walking heavily up the mountain clearing his way through the jungle with a massive club. From far away he could hear the roars of the dinosaurs at pasture. When he got to his cave he leaned the club, the head of which was inlaid with sharp stones, against the wall, unbuttoned his tiger skin and with a voice that shook the Carmel forests, gave out a tremendous yell, "Ne-haaa-maaa!"

The wife of the ancient man, who was wearing a leopard skin pinafore and trying to catch up her hair which was dragging on the ground, appeared from a clump of bushes, looking wild. She was 20 years old but thanks to careful treatment she looked no more than 45. Smiling anciently, Mordechai slowly approached her, his heavy arms dangling at his sides like tree trunks.

"No, Mordechai! I beg you," pleaded Nehama as she backed into the cave. Her husband's hungry look frightened her.

"*Ma yeah?* What's wrong," he thundered. "You think I want to eat you?"

"Yes, Mordechai," she whimpered. "You ate your first five wives, didn't you?"

"Don't be silly," he said. "You're different. I love you. I just wanted to give you a little kiss. But speaking of eating, what's for lunch?"

"There's a quarter of a ram left over from yesterday and I can make you an omelette of ostrich eggs," she said.

"Not again," growled the ancient man. "I'm getting sick and tired of it. Everyday the same thing. I work all day like a mammoth. I come home hoping to find a nicely prepared meal, something different, but what is there? Ostrich eggs and ram! All the other boys eat something different every day. Why Moshe, the Fat One, had a young man from Haifa for supper last night. He said he was delicious. Don't you have anything else?"

"I have a small deer tied outside," said Nehama. "If you'll wait I can fix it for you. It won't take long. I'll just go out and get some parsley and red pepper. Be back in a jiffy."

When the wife of the ancient man came back 15 minutes later, she was shocked to find that her husband had polished off the entire deer, uncooked, leaving nothing but its crushed bones, which were scattered all over the cave floor.

"Why you filthy hyena!" she shouted. "You couldn't wait for me to come back? Only this morning I did *spongea*, and look what a mess you've made. Take the broom and sweep the floor. Pick up the bones and put them in the niche. Someone might drop in and think we're uncivilised."

Negev Volunteers

THE other day we took a bus to Beersheba to find out something about the mineral wealth of the Negev. We didn't find the man we were looking for, but instead we bumped into two young *moshav* farmers from Nahalal who had come to instruct at a newcomers' settlement, to put the staggerers on their feet, to whisper into their ears a few farming secrets which their fathers had discovered, and to prove to them that they are not alone and that there is always somebody ready to lend a strong hand and good advice. We asked them to have a cup of Turkish coffee with us and to tell us something about their work.

Both of them, we learned, are now in Shuval B. Yonatan is the younger one, blond, wide-open eyes, a guarded smile, born in Degania Bet, married a girl from Nahalal, father of two boys and is the agricultural instructor. Koba is about 30, born in Nahalal, high forehead, wiry hair, quick speech, wise smile, also married, also father, and is the social and general instructor of the village.

"We came down to the Negev," said Koba. "Don't write yet. This is just a preface. Well, you know, we volunteered, and our first job was to help them thump on the table and demand their rights. From there on, the help our men gave to the oriental settlements was great. It happens that most of the people in Shuval B are from Rumania and when it comes to demanding their rights, we could learn a thing or two from them. But they still don't know anything about agriculture. Ten dunams of irrigated land were planned for each family, but meanwhile only half of the families scheduled have arrived and each at present has 20 dunams.

"In this area we're supposed to raise crops for industry," said Yonatan. "Like sugar-beets, cotton, et cetera. According to the plan, each family can also have no more than 15 sheep. Besides that, the whole village has 2,500 dunams of land for winter crops which the pirates from the North work—the *kibbutzim*."

The Turkish coffee wasn't very Turkish and if it hadn't been for the residue in the cup we would not have known it was coffee. "I'm here with my family," said Koba in answer to our question. "and Yonatan's family is coming down, too. We each received one of the empty houses and we are planning to turn 20 dunams into a model farm to prove that people can live well on industrial crops. The villagers will work on our model farm and the profit will go to the village. There is a crew of instructors in every village. We are four in Shuval B, two instructors, one kindergarten teacher and one teacher. Our teacher is 18 years old and pretty. She only finished a school for kindergarten teachers, but she has to teach all eight classes. There are 60 children in the village, from one month to 16 years old."

"My job," said Yonatan, "is to inspect the fields and advise the men how to take care of them. Sometimes they come to me with problems. 70 per cent of our men work outside the village."

"You exaggerate," said Koba. "It depends on the season."

"What are you talking about, Koba? There are some who work all year round outside. What about Marcus and Tschalkowski? Anyway, one comes and wants to know what he should do about worms in his potatoes, so I tell him how to spray them and with what. They are very touchy. If one of them gets some spraying material all of them come around and demand their share even if their potatoes are perfectly all right. Most of the ploughing is done by tractors. Each six farms have one mule between them and you can imagine how healthy he is. Nobody gives him food because each one thinks that his neighbour fed him yesterday and the other neighbour will feed him tomorrow."

We asked Koba what he did exactly. "I'm trying to help them and show them how to manage the village, but either they don't know how or don't want to. My main problem is to persuade them to sell their crops to Tnuva, and that's quite a job. You see, when they sell to Tnuva they get paid only a month later and the price is very low, while on the other hand a private merchant comes with his truck to the village, picks up the vegetables at the door and pays them twice as much and in cash. How can I convince them? We spoke to Tnuva and tried to persuade them to do the same thing. They promised to think about it, but until something is done I won't be able to help much. Meanwhile, I tried to persuade them to have their sales go through the secretary of the village, at least. Otherwise there is no way of making them pay the village taxes. They don't seem to be excited about the idea.

"Once a week the village committee meets and Saturday night there is a dance. The Jewish Agency has just given each village IL.100 a month for cultural purposes and we'll try to spend it on something good. We are also taking part in Operation Hebrew. There is no electricity in the village and people live on kerosene. Also the security problem is serious and every villager has to stand guard every ten days. Shuval A and Shuval B have one truck between them, and when something happens, you know, a woman having a baby, somebody bitten by a snake, a child hurt, then it's really tough. It happened once that someone had to run in the middle of the night ten kilometres to Nir Am to bring a doctor. We have horses, but they are in poor shape and you can reach Nir Am faster on foot.

There are also promises that we'll have electricity after winter, but they didn't say which winter. Still, things are moving and we feel some kind of satisfaction. We'll be here a year or two and I hope that by the time we leave things will be different."

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JERUSALEM POST

POSTSCRIPT TO SUMMER

By A. HOROVITZ

EVENING. Soft classical requiet music flows through open doors and windows and mingles with the sound of dripping water. Bus drivers off duty are watering their plants. They move gently among the meat tins that hold the smaller specimens and the pickled cucumber tins from which fingers of *mesembryanthemum* are beginning to trail over the window sills.

Which are the plants that thrive on the porches of our bus drivers? No sweet peas or geranium. Men, who are full of the milk of human kindness, but who are paid to be unfriendly during working hours, to repel by all means at their command the many-headed queue at each bus stop — and the oncoming traffic between the stops — incline toward other living organisms that are spiny and sometimes graceless and blunt in outline, and study the rewarding features of such organisms in their leisure hours. They grow succulents — or even cacti.

While in actual point of exchange or comparison one can point at one specimen or another, in print one has to resort to a nomenclature which has in all appearance been invented to ward off would-be collectors. There are the fat, comfortable looking rosettes of Gasteria, there is *Aloe mitriformis* spikily denying the blaze of colour that was its flower a few months ago. *Haworthia Dickisiana* has leaves so full of moisture, that one is tempted to squeeze them. *Haworthia margaritifera* throws up its leaf rosettes in childish spikes, and one would not credit it with belonging to the aristocratic family of the lily.

Sad Old Man

An obese *Euphorbia* looking like a sad old man and suffering from that malady that weakened the House of Hanover — it will bleed to death when cut inadvertantly — keeps up its pretense of being a cactus. So does the medusa-headed *Euphorbia* and *Euphorbia echinus*, which is too spiny for words. Eyeless pebble plants hold flowers in their primitive, lipless mouths. *Crassulas*, *Echeverias*, stonecrops, cotelydons and a mealy-leafed *Kalanchoe* have a resigned look of respectability about them, as they sit on one another in their painted tins. But only a few months ago they were clamouring for the moon with bright, gaudy spikes of blossom. These flowering Africans are hard and brilliant and arrogantly worldly.

Spectacular in a vastly different way are the true cacti. The Queen of the Night, *Selenicereus grandiflorus*, that burst into flower upon a summer's night and betrayed a clear but quite lunatic relationship to other ge-

Euphorbia Virosa

—, has been seen and innated and commented on on suburban verandahs all over the country time and again. Its close relative *Hylocereus undulatus*, has escaped from the gardens where it was once grown, and is climbing all over the tropics now. — It is said that there is a hedge of it one kilometre long in Honolulu, where 5000 flowers open each night and fill the air with a perfume so serene, that one may be led to make allowances for Hollywood and its steel guitar nostalgia for Hawaiian sweetness and for flowers that are, after all, not made of celluloid, but vaguely and astoundingly supported by nature.

But, alas, summer is over. All that remains of its magic are spiny ribbed shapes, instructive, in their economy of form, to the student of geometry. Let us bless the bus drivers who tend them for us in winter.

New Nightclub for Tel Aviv

ISRAEL'S first "night club" is to open at the Dan Hotel in Tel Aviv next week complete with marble, mirrors, chrome plate, and indirect coloured lighting. It will seat 200 guests.

The club's first engagement will be Miss Kim Taylor, who has been delighting audiences with her singing at the Hotel's roof garden and bar. The Dan's manager, Mr. Y. Federman, is hunting for additional talent in the capitals of Europe.

What is Israel's "night club taste" going to be? Will the public prefer Burl Ives singing his melancholy ballads, or the sloping bare shoulders of a Hollywood actress? Will local talent and local music please or repel the tourists and the Israelis who will come to the Dan to spend their money? These are some of the questions which the management is asking itself on the eve of its new venture. The answer will affect the future of night life in metropolitan Tel Aviv, and give the critic a clue about our mores and morals.

Peak Period

From Bat Yam through Ramat Gan to Herzlia, Tel Aviv's night life has reached a pitch of activity unequalled since the days of the Second World War, when servicemen of many nations sought big-town relaxation here before going off to the fronts. The artificial prosperity of the past few years, the influx of tourists, and the modified social structure of Israel have all combined to do away with the sober and spartan Tel Aviv.

There are still fewer bars in Greater Tel Aviv than in most large foreign cities, but one can already have a drink at each one and end up thoroughly loaded with alcohol. Over a dozen establishments remain open until the early hours of the morning, supplying drinks and entertainment. Several are regular meeting grounds between tourists and a certain section of the local population.

The average American tourist is not likely to see very much of Israelis who have nothing to do with night life. He is out for a good time, unlike his predecessor of a few years ago, who was more sentimental about the Holy Land or more serious about Israel's experiment in statehood and society. He is accompanied by Americans who hold jobs in oil-drilling enterprises and other industrial ventures in which American capital is prominent.

Among the Israelis, the solid citizens, who were once reputed to belong to a somewhat legendary "glittering set" have apparently vanished into exclusive seclusion. With them are gone the members of the foreign colonies, and the higher Government, Army and police officials. Their place has been taken by the newly rich, by youngsters from wealthy families, and persons who look like taxi-drivers, butchers, and "city slickers." Noise seems to be their favourite manner of expression.

There are a great many young people: the "smart set" who learn Tin Pan Alley lyrics by heart and strive to imitate everything that is American to them; young American women in search of a suitable husband; and young Israel males in search of adventure.

Nearly formal attire and foreign mannerisms have won the day in Tel Aviv's night life world. The Israel tunes which the orchestra strikes up from time to time seem more and more out of place, but the crowds like them sometimes, because their taste is fickle. The managements find their mixed public unpredictable indeed: it turns thumbs down on tasteful variety or wildly cheers dubious "artists." The pattern of Tel Aviv's night life has not yet crystallized.

DAN MENDELSOHN

New Compass Will Guide Airline Over North Pole

By a Special Correspondent

ISRAEL will have a trans-polar air route to California beginning on Monday, when the Scandinavian Airlines System commences regular passenger operations on the Copenhagen-Stromfjorn-Winnipeg-Los Angeles route. On board the first DC-6B Super Cloudmaster from Copenhagen will be the Prime Ministers of the three Scandinavian countries.

About 3,000 persons, from the officials of six governments to SAS personnel in 70 countries, have been engaged for almost two years in planning the world's first polar route. Hundreds of crews have gone through special training courses in navigation and arctic radio communications.

The areas that defied exploration longest, although across them were the best intercontinental trade routes in all the world, were the polar regions. The new compass that has made the penetration of those areas easy and safe, and commercial flight across the poles economically feasible, is called the "Polar Path" gyrocompass. The SAS DC-6B and DC-7C will be guided by this precision instrument, invented but a few months ago.

Within 1,000 kilometres of the Poles the magnetic compass spins and whirls crazily. Further, the lines of longitude converge, or come together, at the Pole, and since the plane's true course is checked on such lines, navigation becomes no more than a series of quick "checks and changes."

The latter problem was easily solved with a new navigational system and chart to match.

To solve the problem of the dancing compass, researchers turned to gyroscopic principles, according to which any mass (like a wheel) that can be made to spin fast enough will always remain "rigid in space" or upright no matter what forces are applied to it. Thus, if the wheel, or gyroscope, is set spinning in a special framework that has been turned towards north, it will point north during an entire flight. However, there is usually "random" drift, too, caused by friction in the gyro bearings, angular momentum, and certain imbalances.

Preparatory Flights

The Eclipse-Pioneer Division of Bendix Aviation Corporation, the manufacturer of the "Polar Path," produced a gyro whose random drift is less than one degree per hour. Precession due to the rotation of the earth is compensated automatically.

Using grid navigation and the new compass, SAS has now made six preparatory flights across the polar regions — the first ever made by an airline — and reported that on each flight its navigators clicked off their check points within a minute or two of the expected arrival time.

In the future, airborne radar, already being used for polar navigation by the U.S. Air Force, will be made available to commercial craft.

TEL AVIV ART NOTES

Young Painters

WITH the aim of encouraging the younger and less well-known artists of the country by presenting their work to the wide public, last year the Tel Aviv Museum organized a large-scale exhibition of graphic art which proved to be a vigorous and lively show, and undoubtedly raised the prestige of the younger generation. This season, the Museum has reopened its doors with a similar exhibition, this time devoted to painting.

Thirty-six artists are represented. Only seven are Israel-born but most of the others passed their formative years here and their painting may be taken as authentically Israel. The wind of creative effort blows in many directions but in general there is here a turn towards subject, an accent on the depiction of the life they know and more skill in the handling of line than of paint.

There are surprisingly few gifted colourists among the group but quite a number of clever illustrators. It seems as if our young people are less emotional and more factual than their older colleagues, much more down-to-earth. One of the few exceptions to the factual approach is the work of Yosef Bergner, who is quite well known and has spent only four years here. He is no colourist either, but he is imaginative and can create a poem out of a few sticks of office furniture and an oil lamp, and his contribution is perhaps the most outstanding in the whole exhibition. The works of such artists as Shraga Weil, Bluma Odess, Jona Mach, Ruth Schloss are such as we have learnt to expect from them — competent and well drawn. Moshe Tamir, a fine draughtsman, is represented by four paintings, rather violent in colour and very Picasso-influenced.

Interesting Newcomer

An interesting newcomer to the exhibition world is Zvi Milshtein, with four expressive canvases. His work is melancholy, he makes much use of an unhappy shade of yellow, but it is not lacrymose, like that of Berenstein, and his development will well bear watching. Another little-known exhibitor whose work demands attention is Gershon Knipsel of Haifa. Again, he is rather draughtsman than painter but he is highly competent, and both his complicated street scene and self-portrait show power of organization and decided accomplishment.

The three paintings by Galia Pillin-Tarmu also call for comment. She is one of the few who obviously think in terms of colour and mass. True, the colour is somewhat lurid, but it is used expressively and her figure compositions are well planned. Ora Raisman is another colourist: her Yard in Acre is charming and the large red cow, somewhat reminiscent of the Belgian Permeke, had a certain monumentality and calm which well fit the subject. Another effectively discreet colourist is Judith Sobel. Her study of a "Chandelier" is a really clever piece of painting. Worth remark is the mural-like study of a woman peeling potatoes by Martin Brandt, a well planned composition illustrative of the tendency to make use of the daily round for subject. Pleasant colour also characterizes the works of Efraim Lischitz and the charming landscapes of Naomi Shemi — executed in the manner of her late father — are worth note. There is practically no abstract painting on view, but of that little only the watercolour compositions of Aviva Maigalit-Flint call for comment. She has a pleasant feeling for design and is able cleverly to accent it with washes of bright, pale colour. The watercolours of Shulamith Tal are slight but very charming.

Hana Ben-Dov

ISRAEL-born Hana Ben-Dov has returned for a short visit after a five-year stay in Paris and is currently showing some of her works executed abroad at the Chenerinsky Gallery. She is a serious and intelligent painter, and her exhibition is an interesting one, demonstrating once again that an apt pupil can really acquire *metier* through a study abroad.

The paintings shown are divided into two types: the earlier works (such as Nos. 4 and 6—still-life) where the artist has sought above all for monumentality of form and puts on the paint in large flat planes of restrained colour, and the more recent canvases, in which she allows herself to play with colour and rich textural effects. Her colour, which in general she handles with much skill, is calm and harmonious; she likes dull Pompian reds, greys, olive-greens, soft blues and off-whites. The composition is usually well planned and, as can be seen from the drawings, she has a feeling for the correct "placing" of the various items of design.

All the paintings are in a way quietly impersonal, but they have real beauty of form and colour. Hana Ben-Dov is a talented and accomplished young painter.

S.W.

STAR-GAZING

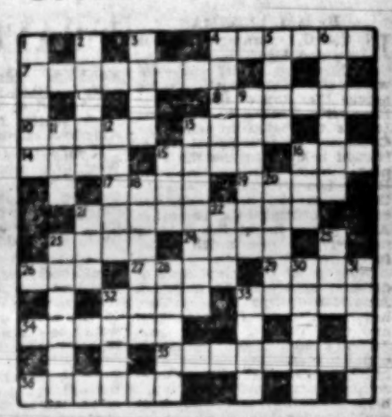
VEGA, the brightest star in the summer sky, is now the first heavenly body to appear at twilight, still high, and almost exactly in the south. It is soon followed by Mars, in the south-west, but the brightness of the planet is decreasing steadily.

Jupiter rises at 10:15 at the beginning of the month and at 8:18 at the end of the month. It remains in almost exactly the same position throughout, as it becomes retrograde in the middle of the month. We explained this term some time ago. Planets seem to move in the opposite direction for some time before and after the opposition as the earth overtakes them. We compared this phenomenon with two trains travelling in the same direction but at different speeds. A passenger in the faster train has the impression that the slow train is travelling in the opposite direction.

The highlight of the month occurs in the morning sky on the 24th, providing, of course, that the sky is absolutely clear when the old moon, Saturn, Mercury and Venus (which will become a morning star in a few days) meet above the eastern horizon at dawn. Saturn and Mercury will stand a little higher than Venus and the thin crescent of the moon. Mercury is bright, magnitude -0.5 in astronomical language. In fine weather, this quartet should present a very lovely spectacle in the heavens. It is advisable to watch out for it already on the morning of the 23rd, for at this season cloud-free skies can hardly be relied upon for any one particular day.

J. SMOIRA

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 4. Room adjoining a church. 7. Ceremonial method of despatching oneself. 8. Drug. 10. Eaten with mustard. 13. Something like a bird's eye view. 14. In which to show your knees. 15. Defensive ditch. 16. Insect short of drink. 17. Stone you use when you chop almonds? 19. Study with Al, perhaps. 21. Nothing but a barnacle, perhaps, in Spain. 23. Old musical instrument. 24. Means little to an American. 26. May keep food from going bad. 27. Rugged rock. 29. One of those Hollywood overstatements? 32. Possibly edit a food scheme. 33. Camera? 34. It's a strain to lay on emphasis. 35. Has it a catch for entrants? 36. Boxer's boxes?

DOWN.—1. Not much of a house. 2. An angler often has many a reel. 3. Wooden slippers! 4. Gardener's favourite musical instrument? 5. It just naturally covers us. 6. Turned traitor. 9. Strike a boy as being a benefactor? 11. Arrangement of sails, etc. 12. Animal—but vegetable on the street. 13. Four-legged Slav? 15. Scots garment? 16. What can you expect from a sheep? 18. Abstract or summary. 20. Go in. 21. Can be eaten in abundance. 22. Needs an end for a story. 23. Untidy little beasts? 25. That man in shimmering raiment. 28. Lies on the billiard table, perhaps. 30. Local navigation expert. 31. Where to see justice done. 32. He may have a chapter all to himself. 33. Just the thing to smoke in the tube?

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS.— 1. Spies. 6. F-is-hy. 9. Strikes. 10. Nancy. 11. Elf-in. 12. Sidle. 13. Detrac-t. 15. Sea. 17. Ed-it. 18. Brands. 19. Tun-ic. 20. Turret. 22. Urge. 24. Spa. 25. Dog-star. 26. D-rain. 27. Celia. 28. Armed. 29. Eclipse. 30. Aside. 31. Proud.

DOWN.— 2. Pealed. 3. Escort. 4. Sty. 5. Dig-it. 6. Fesiers. 7. Isle. 8. Hailed. 12. Scout. 13. Debts. 14. Tiara. 15. Snort. 16. Aster. 18. Bison. 19. Terrace. 21. Uppers. 22. Usurer. 23. G-ate-au. 25. Dixie. 26. Died. 28. Asp.

Radio Review

New Series Badly Done

"WOMAN in the State," a series customarily producing megaliths of monotony, came up last week with a programme that had charm but was out of context. Its subject was 'Civic Education,' and it opened with a naturalistic recording of a group of children discussing current events. Then it turned out that the mother of one of the children was in a serious quandary, which was depicted in the form of a stilted and stylized conversation between mother and teacher. In a voice of terrible woe, the mother confided to the teacher that her daughter had complained that the only newspaper the family bought was a 'foreign language daily appearing in English.'

'What,' asked the mother in tones of dire agony 'can have brought on this unexpected revolt?' The teacher, almost audibly adjusting her pince-nez, then gave the mother a lecture on citizenship, concluding with the revelation 'I have begun to explain current affairs and the importance of studying in Hebrew to the children.' Whereupon the mother, deeply moved by the news that the teacher was responsible for imparting the facts of political life to her child, uttered a hearty 'Thank you very much' and fled the scene, presumably to subscribe to "Davar."

The remainder of the feature brought back the children and the teacher — this time in a recording from the classroom during a symposium on the ingathering and absorption of the exiles. This section, like the initial recording, had a disarming quality, thanks to the presence of the children. Finally, the teacher summed up the discussion, the gist being 'How nice to be a new immigrant. How nice it would be if all Jews were new immigrants.' Cut to final credits and fade-out.

The question, however, that especially remains, is why this programme should be given in the series 'Woman in the State.' If the intention was to spotlight the teacher, she should not have been allowed to appear as an incidental but built up in her own right. The mother too was a pawn in the programme. The feature as a whole described children learning civics, and its proper place was in the Children's Hour.

Heavy Water

The three series 'Woman in the State,' 'Youth at the Microphone' and 'Building a State' are all in heavy water. They are the particular projects of the Government Information Services and are basically good ideas; they have unfortunately failed in execution. 'Woman in the State' has been consistently poor and deserves immediate jettisoning to cut losses. The best solution would be to combine it with the midday housewives' programme, but it is doubtful whether features involving a noticeable financial outlay would be broadcast at lunchtime. Until a better approach is found, cold storage is what this series requires.

'Building a State' points up a basic defect in Kol Yisrael's programme planning. Instead of putting on a series for a limited run with prolongation dependent on success, regular features are left to plod on until they die on their feet. The talks 'I Remember' were a case in point: instead of six or eight talks on certain outstanding personalities, almost everyone listed in Tidhar was exhumed until both the subject and the listeners were exhausted. 'Building a State' looks like it will suffer the same fate. The series should have been planned for 10 or 12 talks, with the possibility of renewal after a few months' break. The current filibuster has already outstayed its welcome and deserves, at least, a rest.

The third series, 'Youth at the Microphone,' is entitled to greater perseverance because of the special importance of its particular audience. It is still groping and still tends to be dull. It is worth salvaging but it needs brightness and a fresh approach. In this instance, it might be wise to vary producers instead of relying on one person week after week.

Pick of Next Week's Listening: Fascir?'s 'Turandot' (tomorrow at 4.15); 'The Perfect Murder' by Frederick Nutt (Monday at 9.05); Menuri's relationship to J.S. Bach and his sons (Monday at 10.05); 'Fighters for Freedom' I—Spartacus (Tuesday at 5.30); Britten's 'Michelangelo Sonnets' and works by Palestrina and Haydn (Wed. at 9.40); Jchoiachin Stuchewski plays Bach (Thursday at 9.15).

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
822, 249, 42.9 & 33.3 M.

News: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow: 6.30 a.m.), 1.30, 6.00, 6.15, 8.30 and 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8 a.m., 2.15 & 6.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 6.30 Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.40 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.30 Close Down.

12.00 N Music at Noon. 12.30 "Military Bands" (R). 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R). 1.40 Break for Music. 2.30 Kabbala: Shabbat. 4.00 Children's Hour. 4.30 Chess Corner. 5.00 Classical Request Programme: Piano Concerto No. 1 (Tchaikowsky); Symphony No. 3 (Borodin). 7.00 Light Music (R). 7.30 Folk Songs (R). 8.00 Talk. 8.15 Bible Reading. 8.50 Story. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: Overture "Euryanthe" (Weber); Piano Concerto No. 1 (Brahms); Symphony No. 4 (Dvorak). 10.35 Songs (R). 11.00 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.40 Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Works by Mozart & Schumann. 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literature Corner. 11.00 Concert: Symphony No.6 (Schubert). 11.30 Curtain Up 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 Theatres and and Films. 1.45 Cantorial Recordings. 3.00 Music of Our Times. 3.40 Talk. 4.00 Variety (R). 4.30 Opera: "Turandot" (Puccini) Act I & II. 5.45 Readings. 7.00 "Guests in the Studio." 7.15 Talk. 7.35 Folk Dances. 8.00 Questions & Answers. 8.25 Bible Reading. 8.40 Sport. 9.00 Newsreel. 9.30 Hamavdil and Melaveh Malka. 9.35 Concert: Piano Concerto K.595 (Mozart). 10.00 Folk Dances (R). 10.45 Dance Music (R). 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
491, 468, 215, 214, 42.9 & 33.3 M.

English News: 1.45 p.m., 10.15 p.m. French News: 2.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (33.3, 34.9 & 449 M.): 4.15 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 6.30 French. 7.00 Ladino. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Close Down. 6.45 Rumanian. 9.00 Hungarian. 9.15 Close Down.

Today: 11.15 p.m. Reading & News. 11.30 On behalf of Israel. 11.45 Visits of Israel. Tomorrow: 11.15 p.m. News and Programme Highlights. 11.25 The Week in the Knesset. 11.50 An Anthology of Cantoral Music.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.4, 216, 225 & 220 M.) Today: 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Bible Reading. 6.40 Concert: Works by Haydn & Schubert. 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Opera. 8.30 News. 8.45 The Week in the World. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Saturday Night Programme. 7.00 Variety. 7.20 Names in the News. 7.45 Music (R). 8.00 News. 8.45 Folk Dances. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (34.60, 31.32, 30.53 & 30.90 M.): 6.30-7.00 p.m.

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Little Citizen Zahava Saved

By ELLA MAHLER

SHMUEL, the doorman, handed Mrs. Simon, a slip of paper headed "Children's Dispensary, Hadassah" and stating that Zahava Bavli, aged 16 months was in urgent need of institutional care, due to a state of general weakness and dangerous underweight. Urgent! Mrs. Simon was quite alarmed. At the moment the chances of placing a child under the Welfare Department's care in an institution were practically nonexistent — the places allotted to the Welfare Department by the Mayor and paid for by the Municipality were all filled. She turned to Shmuel. "Who brought the note?"

Mrs. Simon went to the hall, and there among the waiting crowd she singled out a woman sitting apart, her head lowered, her back sagging, her hands folded in her lap. Two thin braids hung from under a flowered kerchief and a full flowered skirt trailed on the floor. At the sound of Mrs. Simon's voice, the woman lifted a dark face and held out her identity card. "Toda Raba," she said in eager anticipation of forthcoming help. "Toda Raba." Yes, this was Zahava's mother, Isha Bavli was 23, married and over two years in Israel.

Abdullah Aids

Mrs. Simon turned around, looking for Abdullah. There he was in his usual place, squatting on the floor, an open Bible in front of him and a valise full of cigarettes at his side. He seemed to be deeply engrossed in his Bible, but the moment Mrs. Simon glanced at him, he jumped to his feet leaving the Bible and the valise behind him. Abdullah was *pater familias* of six, and in his spare time, when not on his daily visits to the Welfare Department, a cigarette-pedlar.

With the aid of Abdullah Mrs. Simon found out that Zahava's father was out of work and hunting for jobs, that the little girl was left at home with a neighbour, that they had no relatives in this country, no one...

According to Miss Binder, the head nurse at the Children's Dispensary, nothing was wrong with Zahava that immediate and proper care could not cure, but... There were quite a number of buts: Zahava's dangerously low weight, only six kilos, the mother's inability to benefit from any instructions in baby-care and the home conditions...

Anxious to get on with her visit to the Bavli family, Mrs. Simon rushed to Musrara, stumbling over the holes in the pavement, bumping into overflowing garbage cans, till she reached a sharp turn in front of a fenced-in garden and stopped to catch her breath.

Search for Zahava

Twice directed to the wrong entrance and almost going over the border, Mrs. Simon finally found a young woman who claimed to know the Bavlis. In the semi-darkness, Mrs. Simon caught sight of a huge bed with a woman sitting on it, a child stretched across her lap; then she noticed a kerosene burner in one corner and a bundle of clothes on the wall in another. This was the Bavlis' home and the tot was Zahava.

The child, wrapped in a tattered shawl, hands hanging limply at her sides, eyes half closed, lay still. She was pitifully little and fragile. The mother tried to get up from the bed, but Zahava whimpered and she sank back on it, staring at Mrs. Simon, chasing the flies from the child's face, and waiting to be questioned.

Hurried steps thumped overhead, and before Mrs. Simon turned around a bare-headed young man stood before her. This was Moshe Bavli, aged 18, four years in this country and father of a baby girl. "Barely 16 when married," flashed through Mrs. Simon's mind. As though guessing her thoughts, the boy said with a mixture of embarrassment and pride "she lived in the same house, we are from the same country... so we got married..."

"I came here on account of Zahava," said Mrs. Simon.

"The nurse told us..."

"I know," Mrs. Simon interrupted him. "I know... but the trouble is..." and she stopped. She wanted to tell him that not only people but countries and cities as well could be poor, but thought better of it. "Never mind," she finished abruptly. "Come to my office tomorrow and I may have an answer for you," and looking at the mother she added, — "I'll try, I'll try my best."

Back in the main office Mrs. Simon rushed to the supervisor's room. Twice they went over the list of the "Municipal babies" and both raised their heads at the same time. "Nothing doing," said Mrs. Simon, "none of the children is ready for discharge."

"Why don't you try to get her into the Hadassah Hospital?" suggested the supervisor. They still accept our I.O.U. Even one week would give us time to arrange something."

"I'll try," said Mrs. Simon wearily, "but the chances are slim."

The young doctor on duty was brisk and energetic. "Too bad that you need a place right now. We are filled to capacity. A short time ago I'd have accepted her, though she isn't exactly sick, is she?"

"No," said Mrs. Simon, "she's dying slowly."

"I'm sorry," the young doctor reddened. "I'm terribly sorry! But it's impossible... absolutely impossible. If only she'd have something the matter with her... I could have put a bed in the hall... even a little bronchitis would do..."

Placement Found

Mrs. Simon dragged herself back to the main office. Taking off her hat she mumbled to herself in bitterness and rebellion. "A whole day wasted, nothing accomplished and nobody to blame. Everybody so helpful... so kind... There must be something wrong with me!" She hardly sat down when the door opened quietly and the secretary put in her head. "At last! Where were you hiding yourself? I have some good news for you."

Mrs. Simon jumped from her seat. "You do?"

"We got a place for Zahava. Aren't you lucky?"

"How come, what happened?"

"It's some family from Mea Shearim. They moved out of town and took their child from the Babies' Home before its time was up. If I were you I'd grab this place before some other worker claims it."

"You don't have to tell me!" laughed Mrs. Simon.

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HASSIMLA IN NEW DRESS

Jerusalem Post Reporter

AN attractive new five-window store at 148 Rehov Dizengoff, has been opened by ILKA, the ladies' dress manufacturers and retailers. The store is the second in Tel Aviv and complements two more in Haifa.

The new store, like other ILKA branches, has a wide selection of high quality fashions, and specialises in the products of the firm's manufacturing branch, "Hassimla," which makes ladies dresses and suits, mainly of locally manufactured jersey materials. In Jerusalem, these products are available at Klein's.

This season's specialities are ensembles of jersey and tweed, consisting of dresses with short or long jackets. Although these are influenced by the new "long lithe, flat look," the styles do not go beyond the modified Italian version of the new style, which is less extreme than some of the dresses shown in Paris. Short coats are straight and "flat," tweed coats loose, but formal coats are form-fitted.

An interesting new material offered is a corded jersey, not unlike corduroy, but heavier.

The first Ilka shop was opened in Rehov Gruzenberg in Tel Aviv in April 1933, and its attractively decorated shop-windows were at that time an innovation in the city that attracted a good deal of attention, and in due course were copied in many other shops. Not long after, the shop moved to its present premises in Nahlat Benyamin, and in May of the following year a shop was opened in the New Business Centre in Haifa, then still largely unbuilt. This shop installed one of the first neon lights seen in this country.

In June 1937 a third branch was opened in Rehov Herzl, Haifa, and soon after the Hassimla factory was opened to supply the shops and work for export. In 1940 the factory was one of the five founders of what was originally called the Union of Palestine Fashion Industries, and for some years there was a lively export trade to Middle Eastern countries.

Following the establishment of the State, severe foreign currency and rationing regulations curtailed the local market, while exports were hampered by the shortage of foreign currency for raw materials. The Ilka shops made it a principle to encourage no circumvention of the regulations or exploitation of the shortages, and they have found that their customers appreciated their attitude and returned to them as soon as supplies again became available more freely.

Hassimla is now able to compete and sell its products in Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, the Scandinavian countries, the U.S. and South America, and models of export quality are available at all branches. The firm has taken part in trade fairs in many parts of the world.

Ilka's three piece ensemble made of black and white tweed, with short straight jacket worn with black jersey blouse. Matching hat and scarf.

Sa'ad Aid

THE announcement that in future Sa'ad aid would also be extended to Jerusalem's needy infants was made at the annual meeting of the Sa'ad Aid Association held in Jerusalem recently. During the 30 years of the Association's existence over 15,000 layettes have been distributed and home aid extended to thousands of sick mothers in Tel Aviv and the vicinity.

In announcing their enlarged programme, Mrs. Marion Hoofien, president and founder of Sa'ad, who is nearing her 70th birthday, said that in Jerusalem the work would be carried out through the Social Service Department of the Municipality.

Mrs. Hoofien also stressed the fact that all Sa'ad activities are carried out by the members on a strictly voluntary basis with no paid personnel, so that all donations are used exclusively for aid.

Next Tuesday the Sa'ad presents a fashion show at the Jerusalem Sports Club, where part of the proceeds will be donated to the Crippled Children's Fund. Lilly Schleifer's haute couture models will be shown, Paula Ticho-Weiss' hats and Stefan Braun's furs.

Fashion Dictates Short Curs

Short cuts on the fashion in hair styles with more and more emphasis on those simply done with a minimum of fussing required. Italian influence in hair styles has been enormous in the past year. The "bowl" look or "cut" cut, is the newest of these attractive young styles that are casual without being untidy. Here Anetta of Tel Aviv, wears a curly "tendrill" cut much favoured locally.

Diary of a Housewife

By HADASSAH BAT HAIM

I APPROACH the last birthday of the season with apprehension owing to the large number of visitors to Nahariya who seem likely to swell the ranks. Birthday, scheduled to begin at 10 a.m. gets off to a good start with the arrival of one small neighbour in full party dress, at 7.15. We invite her to breakfast and by 9.30 there are 20 children running in and around the house to the horror of The Head of the House, who is fighting desperately to preserve his Sabbath calm. At ten o'clock, wishing to serve the party, parents discover that the host has disappeared with two of his friends. Mother, becoming rather nervous as their absence is prolonged, suggests that perhaps something has happened to them. But what could happen in Nahariya? Rest of the party sets out to search for them. The Head of the House emerges from the bathroom where he had hidden himself and has his breakfast in comparative quiet. At 11 o'clock the guests are back but without their host. I give out the food and he turns up just in time to blow out his candles. He explains that they hid for a joke and afterwards forgot about the party and went for ice-cream. I am furious, but force myself to remain polite.

When the trifle has vanished, the broken glasses carefully picked up, one party dress sponged down and one bleeding nose assuaged, the guests express (loudly) a desire to cool off in the pool. At this point, the party takes on the character of a Roman orgy (at least as I imagine one, from my limited experience of orgies). We hand out as many bathing costumes and other suitable garments as we have, and those that are left without simply divest themselves of most of their clothing. One or two go all the way and dive in stark naked, but one boy, in what I consider an excess of modesty, immerses himself still wearing his shirt, shorts and his hat. I am grateful that he has removed his shoes.

At one o'clock I drag them all out, counting them carefully, and pressing presents (wrapped in relics from England bearing the legend "Happy Birthday") into their still damp hands. I firmly send them all home, where they go with the utmost reluctance. Am appalled at the thought that there are only eight months to the next one.

R. L.

Decorated Heels

A COMBINATION of the elegant and chic that is practical and useful was achieved in the fall and winter models presented by the Daisy Niri haute couture salon at the Tadmor Hotel, Herzlia, last week.

All the afternoon dresses had matching coats or jackets. In most cases either the coats or their linings were made of the same material as the dresses, so that they could be reversed and worn in several different ways. Even a broadtail fur coat lined with bluish grosgrain could be worn inside out — a feature which seems to be Mr. Stefan Braun's favourite trick this year.

Popular materials this season are fine-patterned corduroys and brocades and taffetas. Added glamour was achieved by the decorated heels of the "Italiano" shoes which were either covered with jewels or made in a contrasting colour that matched the dress.

HANDYMAN'S CORNER

Leaking Faucets

THE dripping of a leaking faucet not only makes you blue (according to Danny Kaye, anyway); it also costs you money. The cause is most likely a worn washer.

First of all, buy yourself a new rubber or leather washer (arrow in the illustration), and see if you can borrow a wrench. If you succeed, you are certain to buy yourself one.

Shut off the main water supply (you will probably find the valve somewhere along the pipe leading from the water tank to your leaky faucet). Now open the faucet to make sure that the water has been shut off. In the upper part of the faucet you will find a square or hexagonal nut. Set your wrench on it and take it off. In the illustration all the parts appear in the order in which they are connected, the part you are looking for — resembling a small top — will probably remain hidden inside the faucet. On its shorter leg you will find the washer (sometimes secured with a small nut). Put the new one in its place and return all in proper order.

Some faucets have a gleaming cap covering all the parts shown in the illustration. This is only to improve appearances and comes off easily.

Now open the water supply and see — have you succeeded? Well, don't start slapping yourself on the back, it is a simple job after all!

E. F.

In the Matter of Menus

By MOLLY LYONS BAR-DAVID

NOW that one can pick and choose this and that from the bountiful supplies on the market, I often find it hard to decide what to cook for the family. One hankers for something unique, some subtle-tasting delicacy that is easy to make, and not expensive. It's the budget business that is the chief headache involved in turning out a delectable dinner.

Autumn weather calls for hearty, hot dishes. Foods can be heavier than those enjoyed during the summer. Now is the time to introduce thick soups, to tuck nuts into main dishes, and to turn out cooked desserts with steaming sauces. When the wind blows and the rains pour, here's the kind of meal that's sure to win applause from Papa and your young:

Minestrone
Broiled Kidneys
Potatoes en Half Shell
Harvard Beets
Tangerine Coleslaw
Date-Nut Pudding

Well, no one can complain of hunger after downing an intake of this kind! And yet, a modest budget can stand the strain of this sort of repast. Don't let your butcher sell you kidneys at the price of beefsteak. It's much cheaper. Beets are always cheap and always colourful upon a festive plate. Coleslaw salads are among the most popular in the U.S. which is the land for sublime salads. With tangerines added you get an extra note of flavour and of colour, too. Go long on the peanuts and short on the dates in your dessert and you'll turn out a pudding that is out of this world. Begin with minestrone, that soup of soups given to the world by the people of Italy, for that feeling of well-being which a stimulating soup imparts upon a chilly day. Minestrone is usually served with grated Parmesan cheese, but we can skip that in this menu for kashrut's sake.

Minestrone

1 cup hummus or beans, 2 cups cold water, 4 tsps. soup seasoning or a soup-bone, 1 small tin tomato sauce, 1 clove garlic minced, 1 celery root diced, 1 cup each diced carrots, onion, cabbage, squash, potatoes, salt and pepper to taste, cooked macaroni.

Soak humus or beans overnight and then cook until tender. Add all other ingredients (except the macaroni) and cook until the soup is of stew consistency. Add cooked macaroni at the end. Serve piping hot with or without grated cheese sprinkled on each bowl of soup.

Broiled Kidneys

Kidneys should soak in salted water for about half an hour before use; however, the housewife who salts her meat will not have to soak the kidneys. Split and remove fat and white tubes of the kidneys. Now marinate in French dressing and broil for about ten minutes (overcooking toughens kidneys) turning over two or three times to cook evenly under the grill. Serve at once, brushed over with melted margarine to which a little lemon juice and paprika have been added.

Potatoes en Half Shell

Select uniform potatoes. Scrub the skins well and bake in the oven or a wonder pot. Cut in two lengthwise. Insert a cube of margarine and sprinkle top with chopped dill, salt and pepper. Serve at once. There are other ways of having potato in the half shell by scooping out the flesh, adding margarine, an egg if you like, and grated onion (and milk if you are having a fish dish; in that case you can also grate yellow cheese on the refilled shells and melt in the oven as you reheat) and filling back into the half shell. However, this takes warming-over at once, and is therefore a bit complicated.

Harvard Beets

I cook a potful of beets in their skins in the pressure cooker and then keep them in the refrigerator for salads or frying or marinating or using in this recipe, whenever I feel like serving them.

2 cups sliced cooked beets, 3 tbsps. (or less) sugar, 2 tbsps. flour, ½ cup vinegar, 4 tbsps. water, salt and pepper to taste, 2 tbsps. margarine.

Cook the margarine and flour and when it bubbles add the water mixed with the vinegar and sugar. Stir until thick. Add the beets and cook until heated through and through.

Tangerine Coleslaw

Shred cabbage (cut it thinly with a bread knife) add salt to taste and a dash of pepper. Chop in a couple of slices of onion. Chopped celery in this is fine too. Marinate in a little vinegar or French dressing. Add sections of tangerines. Toss together and dress with mayonnaise. For an extra touch of colour — and flavour — you can shred in a green pepper and a red gamba. Very pretty, and just as good to eat.

Date-nut Pudding

The peanut harvest and dates in season make November the time for this rich and lush dessert.

2 cup sugar, 4 tbsps. flour, 2 tsps. baking powder, 4 tbsps. bread or cracker crumbs, 2 or 3 eggs, separated, 1 cup chopped dates, 1 cup peanuts, chopped.

Combine sugar, flour, baking powder, and crumbs. Add egg yolks beaten until pale, dates and nuts. Fold in stiffly beaten whites. Pour into a greased pan. Do not cover. Bake. Serve hot or cold, (with your favourite sauce or, in another menu — with whipped cream).

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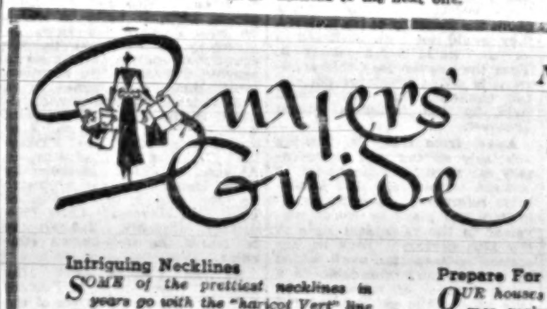

Buyers' Guide

New Season

New Things

Good Buys

Intriguing Necklines

SOME of the prettiest necklines in years go with the "haricot Vert" line that ENGLAENDER SISTERS *of 68 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv ('phone 66946) are now showing in suits of tweeds and corduroys. Same goes for coats, where wide shawls or sailor collars flare and flatter. Your wardrobe completed from Englaender Sisters' full collection of dresses, suits, pullovers, skirts and coats.*

★

Exacting Silhouettes

LONGER jackets on suits, or the almost straight jacket worn over the dress with a flare, are important features of MARY SIEDNER & Co.'s (32A Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv), *exciting creations. The Mary Siedner "La Boutique" collection is designed to meet your requirements for clothes that must be worn for many occasions. "La Boutique" styles individually in the full range of the new silhouette.*

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Make It Personal

GIVE a personal present, selected with care from a rich collection of original Israel Arts & Crafts: Cahana Ceramics, Sahara Schatz plastic plates and jewellery — copper work designed by our best artists. Or modern silver jewellery — and last — but not least — you can give anyone a book. The MIKRA STUDIO, *56 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv, for something personal.*

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THEY'LL never be nicer — matter of fact your hair-do will be more beautiful than ever — once you've acquired the NECA CREAM SHAMPOO *habit. NECA is special — never dries the scalp and makes an unusually rich lather that washes out immediately, even in the hardest water. What's more Neca is a family shampoo — start with the pigtail squad and go right through the family — including father.*

★

Yours For The Asking

WE'RE sure you need it and we're so pleased we're able to help you acquire it so easily. Just sign up for a one year subscription to The JERUSALEM POST *and receive as a free gift from us the* Denby-Segal CONCISE DICTIONARY *(English-Hebrew; Hebrew-English). On a six month's subscription buy the* Kaufman-Grossman COMPENDIOUS DICTIONARY *for only IL.8 (sells for IL.12).*

Prepare For Winter

OUR houses and flats, built for summer, make the cold, rainy winter a major problem. Housewives have tried all sorts of devices to keep out the cold but were usually frustrated. This year FRIEDMAN STOVES *do the trick. Easy to operate, they don't smoke, they don't smell, but spread an even warmth, making your home a comfortable place to live in during the cold season.*

★

Heavenly Bubbles

WE feel so grand — wonderfully refreshed and lavender scented from head to toe for we've just had a date with "ALMA". If you haven't had the pleasure yet — let's introduce you to Shemen's new Luxury Bath Soap. Delightful "ALMA" makes the richest, most heavenly bubbles that make bathing a delight. Good family size that's economical in use.

★

Almost Like A Bell

CURVED and shaped, flaring like a bell or almost straight with a big cuddly shawl collar, are the lines that make this year's coats wonderful to wear. What's special about these styles is their simplicity and elegance and the new tweeds and corduroys they're made of. See the collection at ROVELL'S, Princess Mary Ave., Jerusalem, *for the season's finest. Also the newest in sweaters and skirts.*

★

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WORRIED when you want to know: "Was this piano repaired?" — Secondhand pianos must be technically overhauled to give satisfactory service. The patched-up piano or the "never repaired" one should be avoided. Every second-hand piano handled by KLEINMANN PIANOS *of Rehov Koresh (behind G.P.O.), 'Phone 3798, Jerusalem, is acurately tested — perfectly reconditioned.*

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EVERYTIME you serve it you'll be impressed with its flavour if you've made sure your fishmonger gave you FRIONOR, *the quality Fish Fillet. Succulent frozen "Frionor" gives you something extra — the assurance that the best fish caught is perfectly processed and handled so that its high nutritive value is preserved. Be sure you see the FRIONOR markings (in blue) all over the celophane wrapping.*

LONDON LETTER

By OLIVIA MANNING

COOKING FOR THE NEW POOR

During the days of rationing, when we had to be thankful for anything we could get and give some thought to making it edible, our much-maligned English cookery took a turn for the better. Anyway, it did in the home. As far as restaurants were concerned, the less said the sooner forgotten. The result is that the new generation of cooks — the older women, and men, who but for the war would never have thought of doing their own cooking, and the younger ones who take it all for granted — have learned to take much more trouble with the preparation of food.

The new interest in cooking has led almost to a new literary form — the modern cookery book. There were, of course, great and famous cookery books in the past, but they were cookery books for those who had massive kitchens and unlimited raw materials. They were, in short, books for the technician. They might be studied by the mistress, but the work was likely to be done by a professional cook.

The new cookery books provide for the New Poor, those who do their own work and cooking. They do not dictate (take a dozen eggs, add one pint of cream, etc.), they inform with all the knowledge and charm their authors can bring to their art. Among the best of the post-war writers who have made a name as gourmands and students of foreign foods is Elizabeth David, who has followed her brilliant books of 'French Country Cooking' and 'A Book of Mediterranean Food' with a new publication, equally entertaining and informative, called 'Italian Food' (Macdonald, 18/-).

Veal and Spaghetti

Mrs. David's research into Italian cooking has roused in her an enthusiasm which is not shared by all. She tells us: "Whereas only the very credulous would suppose that Italians live entirely upon *pasta asciutta* and veal escalopes, the enormous variety of their local dishes is quite unappreciated outside Italy . . ." This is entirely true, and the Italians have only themselves to blame for it. While Mrs. David, carrying her research into the kitchens of the most famous and expensive restaurants in Italy, has been delighted by the richness and variety of the dishes, the ordinary tourist doing a few weeks of sight-seeing on a low budget is likely to come away firmly convinced that the Italians live on veal and spaghetti. The smaller restaurants may have other meats on the menu; but if he asks for them, the tourist will be told that they are not good, or not yet arrived, or no longer on the menu. So, in the end, to get the matter settled, he will usually agree to the waiter's suggestion of 'Veal escalope.'

After a month of eating veal in various forms in private houses and the cheaper restaurants of Rome, we found a waiter who agreed to serve us with grilled steak. We waited in hungry anticipation, and when the steak came, it was veal again. Whether or not the Italian himself lives entirely on veal, there is no doubt that he is convinced that the rest of the world does. Most tourists find it a relief to return to France, where the smallest restaurants go to immense length to provide variety and flavour on their menus.

However, much will be done by Mrs. David's book to destroy the prejudice against Italian cooking. Here are 300-odd pages of recipes, each sounding more delicious than the last, and a list of herbs with their uses that should be copied out and hung in every kitchen.

Murder of a Don Juan

I suppose there never has been or will be a 'best-seller' like Mrs. Agatha Christie, except perhaps the late Edgar Wallace. Through her increasing success, she has remained as inventive and original as the day she first put pen to paper. At the moment, she is probably the most widely read writer alive. Not only is she a writer of detective novels but an equally impressive writer of plays.

This week, she has three running at different theatres in London — "Witness For The Prosecution," "The Mousetrap," and "The Hollow." The first two have already been reported here. "The Hollow," which is not quite equal in suspense and surprises to "Witness for the Prosecution," is, nevertheless, a brilliant piece of entertainment. The question is — who murdered the young, handsome Don Juan of a medical man who, at a country-house party, is shot before our eyes while he stands in a French window overlooking the garden. After he has been hit, the gun is thrown down beside him. A few moments later, his wife runs in and kneels crying over him.

Who is guilty? Wife, mistress, early love who has reappeared in the shape of a glamorous film star and threatens him because he will not go away with her, or the young man who hopes the mistress would marry him if only the doctor were out of the way? For that matter, the hostess and another guest could also find reasons for wishing the doctor dead. We may have our suspicions but it is not until the last act that the guilty one is disclosed and the murder made credible to us.

Mrs. Christie has always another trick up her sleeve. No one is ever certain who murdered whom in her books or plays, and quite usually most people are baffled to the end.

Mystical Movement

TSITZAT NOVEL ZVI (The Fading Flower of Zvi) by Rabbi Ya'acov Sasportas. Edited from the Epstein manuscript and annotated by Y. Tishbi. Mosad Bialik, Jerusalem, pp. 282.

SEFER HA'HEZIONOT (Book of Visions), By Rabbi Hezkia Vital. Ed. by the late A.Z. Eshkoli. Mosad Harav Kook, Jerusalem. pp. 272.

Mosad Bialik and Mosad Harav Kook deserve acclaim for publishing for the first time in their entirety two books which shed light on important movements of the 16th and 17th century in Jewish history.

"Tsitzat Novel Zvi," by Rabbi Ya'acov Sasportas (born in Oran in 1610, died in Amsterdam in 1698), is a collection of letters and writings in which the author attempted to stem the tide of the pseudo-Messianic Sabbtai Zvi movement. Although parts of this book were published by the author's son and by that other great anti-Sabbtai Zvi fighter Rabbi Jacob Emden (1697-1776), in their effort to stamp out completely the latent belief in the pseudo-Messiah, this is the first complete edition. Thus, an important manuscript of which only one copy is in existence has been made available to students of the period.

Sasportas was the first, and long the only leading figure among his contemporaries to sternly warn against the spurious Messiah. He branded the whole movement as a combination of Oriental fantasy and calculated swindle.

Why was he, alone in his generation, clear-headed and brave enough to take such an unpopular stand? Dr. Tishbi deals with this psychological puzzle in his introduction. He holds that Sasportas, as a result of having been forced to leave his rabbinate in Algiers, and of various other persecutions, was jealous, embittered and intolerant. In the fight against the Sabbtai Zvi movement he saw a chance to regain his lost prestige and leadership and to get even with his enemies.

This reviewer does not agree with the writer's analysis. Granting Dr. Tishbi's premise that Sasportas was intolerant by nature, was he really motivated by the search for honour and aggrandizement? He must have known that the power and the numbers were overwhelmingly on the side of his opponents and that he could only expect abuse and persecution, and even endanger his life. His opponents were not chary of vilification, and had they entertained any doubts about the sincerity of his motives, they would not have hesitated to let the world know about it. That they never used this argument is added proof for Sasportas' candour. This view is also held by the historian Simon Dubnow.

Apart from this, Dr. Tishbi's scholarly editing and commentary are masterly. He clears up obscure terminology and kabbalistic references; he explains allusions and plays on words prevalent in the rabbinical style of the 17th century. Thus he has opened up Sasportas' work, which in itself is understandable to a small number of scholars only, to a wide public and has ensured it a permanent place in our literature.

Unlike Rabbi Sasportas' sober realism, Rabbi Vital's "Sefer Ha-Hezvonot" is the record of the visions of a Kabbalist.

Hayim Vital (born in Safad in 1543, died in Damascus in 1620), was an interesting figure. He was the favourite pupil of Rabbi Yitzhak Luria, the "Ari," who appointed him his spiritual successor. Luria left no written heritage, and it was Rabbi Vital who recorded his master's teachings for history. Aside from its mystical contents, it teaches charity, purity of living and brotherly love.

This book is a highly personalised record. The author did not escape personal hardships. Near the end of his days, he had to flee from Jerusalem because the Turkish commander of the city wanted to force him to raise up, by means of "practical Kabbala," the waters of the well of Gihon, which the Judean King Hezekiah had closed.

Vital's work is an interesting introduction to one of the most fascinating chapters in Jewish history.

Y.E. JUNGREIS

Bohemian Girlhood

A WREATH FOR THE ENEMY. By Pamela Frankau — Heinemann, London. 245pp. 12/6.

This novel of character by a sophisticated young English author is refreshingly off the usual road of despair and defeat, though it can by no means be called idyllic. It describes adolescents for the greater part, and the first part told by the heroine herself at the age of 14, is far and away the best.

Miss Frankau is witty, subtle, and warm-hearted, she has her technique at her fingertips.

Penelope is the daughter of a well-known English poet who, with his fascinating second wife, keeps an odd hotel on the French Riviera, a place frequented by Churchill and the Windsors *inter alia*. Naturally, the Bohemian atmosphere in which the child grows up, free and untrammelled, is not what she wants; she cannot be expected either to appreciate its positive values nor understand what she has been spared compared with her contemporaries. She yearns after the circle of a typically middle-class and conformist English family which summers near them every year to which her father, refers as the "Smugs."

The second part, told some years later by one of the "Smugs," now prefect at a public school, is excellent, too. The third part, resolving the divers fates and love stories, is a little lop-sided and not as convincing as the other two. But the whole remains a charming, successful novel, slight, it is true, summer reading, if you like, but memorable all the same. Precocious owlish Penelope among the "Smugs" is not easily forgotten.

PAULA ARNOLD

BUILDING LESSONS FROM THE PAST

By ARIEL KAHANE

REBUILDING THE LAND OF ISRAEL. By Gershon Canaan. Foreword by Eric Mendelssohn. Architectural Book Publishing Co., New York. 205 pp. Numerous Photographs and Drawings. $12.50.

This attractively produced and profusely illustrated book resembles in size and make-up two important forerunners read widely by both professionals and laymen: "Brazil Builds" and "Sweden Builds." Both these books give a real cross-section of the achievements of two countries leading in the field of modern building, together with illustrations, plans and explanations. There was therefore an excellent opportunity of acquainting an international public with Israel's important contribution to modern building, all the more so as an objective and not too technical survey of architecture in Israel has been long overdue.

The architect, Gershon Canaan, who has returned to Israel, after several years' absence wrote his book during his stay in Texas. What he offers is, in this reviewer's opinion, not quite representative of Israel's real achievements in architecture.

The author devotes a third of his book on "The Rebuilding of Israel" to the archaeology of architecture, a third to climatology, and only one third to new architecture.

No Connection with Past

The archaeological section describes a large number of ancient buildings accompanied by good black-and-white drawings. The author, however, fails to prove any connection between the building of those days and modern building in Israel. As a matter of fact, no such connection exists. Inaccuracies have also crept in into the text and captions of illustrations. Whereas the tombs in the Valley of Kidron are dated by the author 600-100 B.C., a long period even for archaeologists, he dates the Wailing Wall much more accurately, if not quite correctly, at 1015 B.C. St. George's Cathedral, built in our own century, is described as a fine example of Gothic architecture of the 13th to 18th centuries, and the Terra Sancta College, built at the beginning of the Mandatory period, as a building of the 15th to 18th centuries (p.25). It is also surprising to find in a full-page picture of Megiddo, which is shown on the seashore, (from which, in reality, it is 25 km. distant), a caption with the completely unlikely statement that the forerunners of the Ionian column are to be found there (p.96).

Achievements Disregarded

The climatological section gives far too detailed a text and diagrams, reproduced from the specialized and highly valued researches of the Meteorological Service in Israel and of Prof. Ashbel, without adapting them to a book on architecture, and without explaining their relevance to the rebuilding of Israel. And the value of geological and geographical data can be judged from the illustration on p.155, showing the River Jordan at Etzion Gaver (Eilat), when this place is situated at a distance of not less than 300 km. from the Jordan.

In the section devoted to his real subject, the author does less than justice to the serious endeavours of Israel's architects. He assesses the building achievements in the country on the basis of an unclear interpretation of "organic building," as conceived by Frank Lloyd Wright. Only a few of Israel's architects could pass this extremely strict test.

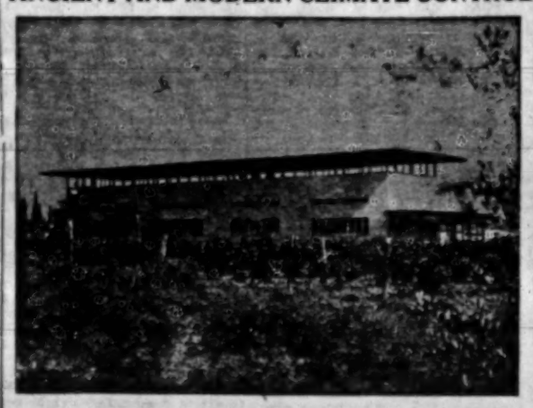
Nor are the illustrations as representative as they might be. Thus, in the two panoramas of Jerusalem (pp.54,56) only the parts built by Arabs are shown. As regards the bibliography, the author, a former student of the Haifa Technion does not mention a single Hebrew publication on modern building, whereas the English archaeological literature, as well as other American publications are amply represented, although there is only a slight connection between them and Israel's building.

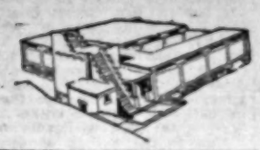
Criticism of these errors is necessary because abroad the book will be considered as a compendium on Israel's architecture, similar to the two previously mentioned books on Brazil and Sweden.

It is to be regretted that an excellent opportunity objectively to present Israel's achievements in the field of architecture to an international public has been missed. A work achieving this purpose should present the building of kibbutz and village, the State-planned settlement schemes, in connection with the unique task of absorbing a large immigration, popular appartment projects, private urban buildings, public edifices and numerous smaller community buildings characterizing Israel's intensive community life.

Israel's chief contribution consists in proving that a small country with limited resources knows how to solve its problems with creative means, under systematic planning by the government and institutions making use of growing experience in settlement and building in town and country.

ANCIENT AND MODERN CLIMATE CONTROL





Above: School in Degania (Richard Kauffmann, architect). Right: House in Megiddo, c.970 B.C.E. From Illustrations in "Rebuilding the Land of Israel," reviewed on this page.

An American View

In view of the importance of the subject, the preceding criticism, by a leading local planner is supplemented by the following excerpts from a review by an American expert.— Ed.

"A Valuable Reference Work"

Mr. Harwell Hamilton Harris, Dean of the University of Texas School of Architecture, writes: .....Fortunately for all of us, Mr. Canaan's book is something more than a dissertation on architecture. It covers a much wider field and in consequence has a much greater appeal than a book addressed to architects alone.

In order to make clear the problems facing the Israel architects the author has gone into an extensive description of the climate and geography of the Holy Land. Then, in order to utilise the buildings of the past as a basis for the evolution of design in Israel, he gives an account of the archaeological research that has been going on, a great deal of it in the past few years. The book contains a list of the excavated sites, the names of the institutions and explorers concerned and the date of the excavations. This information alone is worth the whole price of the book and makes it a valuable reference work.....

If the architect, looking for an answer to his own problems in the designs suitable for Israel's temperate, semiarid and subtropical regions, is led down many fascinating bypaths, this is something which can give him much pleasure and do him no harm.

CLIMATE & ARCHITECTURE. By Jeffrey Ellis Aronin. Reinhold, New York.

In our search for convincing and cheap technical solutions of our building problems, this book gives an indispensable working knowledge in showing for the first time and in great detail the effect of climate on architectural design.

A wealth of charts, graphs and photos illustrates the influence of the sun, temperature, wind precipitation and humidity; their control through town planning siting, building orientation, and helpful devices, natural and artificial.

The author, a young American-Jewish architect, shows very well the practical possibilities for more satisfactory solutions of our complicated climatic problems than our technical or architecturally minded experts seem to be content with. A characteristic example is the wind-trap roof on page 198.

U. O. SCHILLER

SATIRIST'S 'OWN FAMILY'

HAMISHPAHA HAG'DOLA SHEL SHIN TET (Shin Tet's Large Family). By Shabbetai Tevet. — Ha'aretz, 147 pp.

Tevet is one of those fortunate authors who see their scattered writings put together in book form. The *feuilletons*, published in "Ha'aretz" in 1951-53, are all satirical in tone, with Tevet holding up a mirror to reflect the anomalies, absurdities and shortcomings of life in Israel during the past few years.

It is a distorting mirror, both convex and concave, and the writer gives himself free rein to scoff at the widespread endeavour to pile up more wealth and luxury even if it means resorting to doubtful means; the snobbish behaviour of the new moneyed class; the workings of bureaucracy; marriage regulations and their application; and other greater and lesser evils.

Labour smarts under his lash, as does the selection of the beauty queen, and Tevet tries to heighten his effects by assigning to this characters such names as Kitzuzki, Fleischhakker, Klopstevitzky and the like. While the method of presentation often provokes hearty laughter, it also makes one ask: "Is this really Israel?"

But the writer offers no panacea for things as they are, nor does he indicate his opinion on things as they ought to be. However, his book is a provocative contribution to our literature on the contemporary scene and might serve as a spur to some honest heart-searching. — Shimon Tzabar's caricatures are commendable.

A. AVNI

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

Those who recall "Dmuyot b'vet Hamishpat" (Courtroom Sketches) will no doubt greet the appearance of Justice S. Z. Cheshin's new book on "Yaldei Immutzim" (Adopted Children, Massada, IL.2.700) a book distinguished by an equally humane approach, interesting and instructive delivery and a lively sense of humour. The book is based on a series of talks delivered over Kol Yisrael during the past year.

M.H.

A. Cserniavsky, in his introduction to "Albert Einstein, Ha'Adam, Hayav v'Torato" (The Man His Life and Teachings, Dvir, IL.1.400) tells a story about one of the great scientist's visitors. Deciding to take advantage of his host's good nature and learn something on the spot, he asked Einstein whether he could define some jaw-breaking polysyllables "in two words." Einstein listened with a twinkle in his eye and replied: "Of course I can. They are all technical terms." The author contends that, by stripping away the difficult technical terminology, the Theory of Relativity can be presented in an easy and intelligible fashion.

Educational Problems

Mordekhai Roshwald, who has spent ten solid years in the field of education, presents "Adam v'Hinucho" (Man and His Education, Dvir, IL.0.800) in which he puts forward his views on pedagogy as exercised in this country in such a fashion as to provoke discussion. The complete integration, of personality as well as inner harmonious adjustment, is the theme of the joint work by Philip Polatin and Alan S. Piltin in "Koha Shel Histagalut" (The Power of Adjustment, Ahiassaf, IL.2.500, Hebrew by Haya Heller). Similar problems are the subject of "Ha'Psichologia Shel Hayeled" (Child Psychology, Chachik, IL.3.750) by N. Nardi the well-known educator.

Sifriyat Poalim offers the reader "Givhar M'korot l'Toldot Europa" (Selected Sources of the History of Europe, IL.5.—, from the Russian by Hillel Segal) by N. P. Grazianski and S. D. Skaskin, treating of the period from the close of the 15th century to the middle of the 17th, and based on documents, memoires and individual evidence. "Yalkut Mapot l'Historia Klalit" (World History Maps, Sifriyat Poalim, IL.2.450) from the decline of the Roman Empire to the First World War, is edited by D. Canaani. The maps were drawn by Shmuel Katz and Yehezkel Kimhi.

"Avrahm Baratz" (Hakibbutz Hameuhad) is an admirable portrait of the late Habimah actor, moulded with the aid of his own literary legacy, appreciations by his colleagues and a host of excellent photographs. Aryeh Tartakower has undertaken a prodigious task in analyzing his "Ha'adam Hanoded" (The Wandering Human, Newman, IL.-4.250) in the distant and most recent past.

M.H.

. . . And Foreign

Lion Feuchtwanger has written another historical-biographical novel, this time about Goya, "This is the Hour" (Viking, IL.2.600). The book is patchy, at times attaining the power of "Jew Suess," at times dragging wearily along. The odd little "poems" at the end of the chapters, and the use of untranslated Spanish words, are intensely exasperating, as is the uncertainty as to where truth ends and fiction begins. Generally, novels about painters are tough going unless read together with official biographies and a volume of the paintings. But Goya is certainly far more interesting than Toulouse-Lautrec, and people who enjoyed "Moulin Rouge" will find Feuchtwanger's book colourful.

An excellent buy is a Modern Library "Anthology of Famous British Stories" (IL.2.200), containing 80 short stories, many of them among the best in the language.

The most interesting of the pocket books is Robie Macauley's "The Disguises of Love" (325 pruta), which describes in interesting analytic detail how a middle-aged psychology professor goes wrong. Like Hafiz, he is made a fool of by a "green maid" (one of his students), and not all his knowledge of Freud and Watson helps him at all.

In "Naked to Mine Enemies" (325 pruta), Susan Yorke uses the technique of a changing protagonist (as does Macaulay in "The Disguises of Love"). The effect, although somewhat disconcerting and annoying, is nevertheless convincing, and we certainly feel that we know the characters before coming to the sticky end. The moral seems to be that too much charm is a very dangerous asset for a Graham Greenish sort of hero.

"Stay Away Joe" (325 pruta), by Dan Cushman, is a roistering tale of a Red Indian who goes off scalp-hunting to the Korean War and returns, a hero, to break the hearts of the ladies. The publishers claim a resemblance to Steinbeck's "Tortilla Flat"; although it is more laboured and less attractive than Steinbeck's book, Cushman's tale makes good light reading.

Igor Gouzenko's massive novel on Russia, "The Fall of a Titan," recently reviewed favourably in this column, is now available in a cheap edition (Norton, IL.-1.950).

PHILIP GILLON

Life and Letters

HERZL and GANDHI

An interesting parallel between two leaders of their nation is drawn in an article by Rachel Tried, in a recent issue of The Sydney Jewish News. The author compares Gandhi's experience when, in 1893, he appeared in the trial of an Indian compatriot, with the impression made on Herzl by the Dreyfus affair, and finds another analogy in the resolve of both leaders to attain their object by peaceful means.

AHAD HA'AM ON AZULAI

The current issue of Sinai, the Mosad Harav Kook monthly, edited by Rav Y.L. Maimon, as usual contains many interesting contributions, including hitherto unpublished notes and additions by Ahad Ha'am on the great bibliographical lexicon "Shem Hagdolim" by H.I.D. Azulai (1724-1806). The manuscript of these notes belonged to Dr. J. Nacht.

EXPORT CATALOGUE

A specialised catalogue of export goods, beginning with the food and building industries, is being prepared for publication by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in collaboration with manufacturers and labour organisations. It is proposed to distribute the catalogue to at least 5,000 foreign importers.

PAKISTAN LANGUAGES

Both Urdu and Bengali have been designated as official languages in Pakistan, through a recent decision of the Constituant Assembly. For the next 20 years, however, English will continue to be used in official documents. Plans have been made for the teaching of Arabic, along with Urdu and Bengali, in secondary schools.

PROGRESS IN MADAGASCAR

The latest issue of Revue de Madagascar, a well-produced and illustrated quarterly, contains several contributions on the life and folklore of the island. Of particular interest are articles on legendary animals and plants, and on Juan da Nova, "the Eden before Eve." An instructive description of the administration of this French dependence concludes with the timely warning that democratic liberty can be the best and the worst of things.

SIEFF ANNIVERSARY

The address given by Israel M. Sieff at the 20th anniversary celebration of the Daniel Sieff Research Institute in Rehovot has been published in Hebrew and English.

ANGLO-JEWISH LIBRARY

The great library founded in 1906 by F.D. Mocatta and forming an annex to University College in London was recently reopened. It had been partly destroyed in an air raid in 1940.

HASSIDISM in GERMAN JOURNAL

The September issue of the German monthly, Merkur, contains a 20-page article on Hassidism by Rudolf Pannwitz. It is based mainly on Martin Buber's writings, and includes an analysis of "Gog and Magog."

Publications Received

Soal, S.G. & Bateman, F., Modern Experiments in Telepathy. Faber, London.

Niblette W.R., Education and the Modern Mind. Faber, London.

Lightigfeld A., Jaspers' Metaphysics. Golibri Press, London.

Meyseis Th. F., Israel in your Pocket, Vol.3. Ben Dor, Tel Aviv.

Eisenberg A., Israel est son Nom. Liberation: 1948. Editions Generales, Geneve.

Maroe, Cinq ans de realisation du programme d'Equippement, 1949-1953.

Aspects of Progressive Jewish Thought (Essays in honour of Leo Baeck), Gollancz, London.

Lyrical Holland, Anthology of Dutch poems in English, French and German translation. P.E.N. Centre, Amsterdam.

HEBREW

Kiryat Sepher, — Bibliographical Quarterly of the National and University Library, Vol. XXX, No. 1.

Piskei Din Shel Botei Ha'Din Ha'Rabbaniyim Hassoriyim Be'Yisrael (Judgments of the Regional Rabbinical Courts in Israel), Weiss Press, Jerusalem.

Rebeach D., Moadei Erga (Hours of Yearning), Tarshish Books, Jerusalem.

Nardi, N., Hagaihologia Shel Hayeled (Child Psychology). Chachik, Tel Aviv.

Cwerslavsky, A., Albert Einstein, Hayav v'Torato (Life and Teachings of Albert Einstein). Dvir, Tel Aviv.

Bonhwald, M., Adam v'Hinucho (Man and His Education). Dvir, Tel Aviv.

Seide, J., Briu't Ha'am (Nature, Climate and Health in Israel). Mass, Jerusalem.

Rudy, E., Toraat Haterasha (Law of Heredity). Mass, Jerusalem.

Grudzewitz, P.E., Toldot Hamusika (A History of Music), 4th. ed., Mass, Jerusalem.

Sonne, I., Mi Pavlo Harvii . . . ad Pius Hahamishi (From Paul IV to Pius V). Mosad Bialik, Jerusalem.

Sambursky, S., Hukot Shamayim va'Aretz (Law of Heaven and Earth). The Cosmos of the Greek. Mosad Bialik, Jerusalem.

Stamp of the Week

San Marino (population 13,000), a tiny republic inside Italy, lives largely by printing and selling stamps. Other money-making devices are a low-tax haven for nearly 100 Italian business firms, and a speedy service in marriage annulment.

The stamps of San Marino have variety and a standard of design which compensates for the low value most of them hold in the world's catalogues. The designers usually choose photogravure — the true-to-life process of printing which can turn each stamp into an art study.

The highest-priced stamp from today makes a feature of outdoor sport and costs 9d for six stamps. Here is one of the best — a motor-cyclist cornering at speed. The others range from fencing to boxing and are printed in a variety of colours with a perforation of 14.

The highest-priced stamp from San Marino is the 1877 one-lira red and yellow issue. It is catalogued at £9 unused and £3 used.

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Chess

Problem No. 839
Dr. W. Speckmann, Hamm.
Specially Composed for
The Jerusalem Post

Kc2; Bb2; Kh6. (3)
Ka3; Kte4; Pb7. (3)
White mates in five (5)

November 13, 1954
Endgame No. 98
H. ALONI, Holon
Specially Composed for
The Jerusalem Post

Kc1; Kd3, Kte5; Pa6, c6. (5)
Ka7; Rb6, Rd3, (3)
White to play and win

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 835. (Petite): 1.Qa8—2.Qxa1x; 1.—c:d3+ 2.Kb6xa1x; 1.—c:f3+ 2.Kd4c4x. Key-play: 1.—R:f5 2.Q:e4x; 1.—R:h8 2.Qd4x. A very elegant change. **Problem No. 836** (Grimshaft): 1.Qd3 Rh4 2.Q:d3 Q:g6 3.Qc4+ Qg4 4.Qc3 Qa8x.

Endgame No.97 (Rinck): It has been finally established that this e.g. has no solution at all; i.e. even the composer's solution results in a draw only. We are indebted to Dr. E. Zakon for the elaborate analysis. The endgame is excluded from the contest. The inconvenience caused to our solvers is regretted.

BELGRADE INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT

The most noteworthy feature of the international tournament now in progress in Belgrade is the participation of two noted Soviet Grandmasters, David Bronstein and Tigran Petrosian.

Bronstein was leading after the 14th round with 10½ pts., followed by Najdorf 9½, Petrosian and Barcza 9, Pilnik 8½ etc.

BARDEN AND PHILLIPS NEW BRITISH CO-CHAMPIONS

The 1954 British Championship, held this year in Nottingham with 30 players playing under the Swiss system, saw two of Britain's brilliant young masters, Leonard Barden and A. Phillips outplaying the veterans and sharing the British championship with 9 points each out of 11 games. Barden especially is an outstanding player (member of the British team in the Helsinki and Amsterdam olympiades). Says the British "CHESS": "Barden only needs to quieten his nervous temperament to become one of the world's greatest players."

The "Open" championship at Skegness was won by Paris' champion, S. Popel, with 9 points (9 wins, 2 losses) in a field of 24 players.

The following game was played in the 6th round of the Nottingham tournament:

GAME NO. 465

White: BARDEN Black: HOOPER
1.d4 Kf6; 2.c4 e6; 3.Kc3 Bb4; 4.e3 c5; 5.Bd3 b6; 6.Ktc3 Bb7; 7.0-0 0-0; 8.a3 c:d4; 9.e:d4 Re7; 10.Kf4 d6; 11.Rel Ktbd7; 12.b4 Ra8; 13.Bb2 Kf8; 14.Qd2 Rc8; 15.Ra3! Bd5; 16.Qc2 Qc7; 17. Ktb5! B:b5; 18.c:b5 d5; 19.g3 Bd6; 20.Ktb3 Qd7; 21.Ktg5 Qb7; 22.Kf3 Kte4; 23.Rel f5; 24.Re3 Ktd7; 25.B:e4 d:e4; 26.Ktg5 R:c4; 27.b:c4 Q:c4; 28.Qb3 Kf6; 29.Qf7+ Kk3; 30.d5. Black resigns.

Dr. M. Euwe, touring South-African prior to the Olympiade, played in all (in simoultaneous displays) 538 games; Won 470, lost 24, and drew 44, to achieve a remarkable score of 91.6%!

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Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	45	34	22	22
Tiberias	42	32	30	30
Haifa Port	66	21	25	25
Natanya	44	28	21	21
Tel Aviv Port	71	36	24	24
Lydda Airport	40	30	20	20
Jerusalem	40	16	23	23
Beersheba	41	12	29	29
Eilat	38	15	31	31

FORECAST: Variable cloud; rather warm. Chance of light, scattered rain.

OUTLOOK for Shabbat: Mainly fair.

*A) Humidity at 3 p.m. B) Maximum temp. C) Maximum temp. yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

• • •

REMEMBRANCE Day, marking the end of the First World War, was observed by a ceremony at the military cemetery on Mt. Scopus yesterday. The Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, General E.L.M. Burns, and the Acting British Consul General, laid wreaths at the memorial while prayers were said by representatives of the Catholic, Anglican, Presbyterian, and Jewish faiths.

• • •

THE S.S. GOLDEN ISLES arrived at Haifa last night with 805 newcomers, all from North Africa. They spent the night aboard and were due to disembark at daybreak, going direct to agricultural settlements and development areas in Galilee, Beisan Valley and the Negev.

• • •

BUILDING MATERIALS worth several thousands of pounds were found in a cellar underneath the Tnuva stores in Ramle yesterday. The materials are believed to have been stored by Arabs before 1948.

• • •

A ROASTED SHEEP, rice, pittas and packages of cigarettes were distributed yesterday to the Jewish and Arab prisoners in Beersheba jail, the gift of Sheik Halil el Sane, to commemorate the death of his father, Haj Ibrahim el Sane, two years ago today.

• • •

THE PROPRIETOR of a corset shop who stabbed a client with a pair of scissors, was fined IL.100 with the alternative of 15 days in prison, by the Tel Aviv Magistrate yesterday. The accused, Meir Meiri, 32, of Jaffa, stabbed Yosef Ofer, of Jaffa, when the latter tried to exchange a corset, bought for his wife, for a larger size without paying the additional sum asked by Meiri.

• • •

THE JERUSALEM Religious Council has notified the Municipality of its intention to appeal to the Minister for Religious Affairs and the Minister of Interior if no action is taken towards paying the Council 10 months arrears in appropriations as well as current allocations by the Municipality.

Draft Suspects May Be Held Without Warrant

A police officer may arrest, without a warrant, any person, whom he has reasonable cause to suspect of evading military service, the Supreme Court, sitting as a Court of Appeal, decided in a leading case yesterday.

The State Attorney, Mr. Colin Gluckman, successfully appealed against the decision of Tel Aviv District Court Judge J. Gavison, who acquitted Haim Turky, of the Kfar Ono ma'abara, of a charge of hitting a policeman in the course of his duty. The incident occurred when the policeman, Fuad Shevi, came to the ma'abara to arrest draft dodgers.

Judge Gavison held that the policeman was not acting "in the course of duty" as he did not have a warrant of arrest.

A IL.75 fine for failing to register for regular military service was imposed yesterday on Avraham Haim, 26, a research student at the Hebrew University, by Jerusalem Magistrate Even-Tov.

Technion Students Declare Strike

HAIFA, Thursday. — The Technion students today called a strike to begin on Sunday at 12.30 p.m. and will boycott the formal opening of the new academic year on Monday, at which the Finance Minister, Mr. L. Eshkol, was to speak. They hope to compel the Technion administration to relax the examination rules which, they assert, are too strict.

A spokesman for the Technion declared today that no changes in examination procedures or in any academic matters at the institution would be made under pressure of a student strike. Academic and professional standards are determined by educational factors and by the requirements of the country. Rather than relax these standards, it is the intention of the Technion to continue to raise them even higher, so that graduates of the Institute may continue to play a vital role in the construction of Israel.

Students who are unable or unwilling to meet the full requirements should make way for others who are more interested in study than in agitating strikes. More than 1,000 applications for the 240 vacancies in the first year class this year indicate that there are serious students available.

The students do not realize that in seeking an easing of academic matters they are destroying public confidence in themselves, the spokesman continued. Who will have confidence in an engineer, an architect or a technologist who is unwilling to obey academic regulations and who is always seeking easy and short cuts to learning? The Technion has a grave responsibility to the nation as well as to the thoughtless members of the student body. From this responsibility it will not shirk or relax.

95% NOW BORN IN HOSPITAL

About 95 per cent of all births in Israel take place in hospitals, a substantial increase since the National Insurance Law went into operation. The birth grant is given under the Law only in the case of birth in a hospital.

This was announced in a broadcast over Kol Yisrael yesterday by Dr. Giora Lotan, the Director of the National Insurance Institute.

At present 650,000 persons are insured under the scheme, not counting their families. Among them were 350,000 salaried employees.

Dr. Lotan reported that in order to protect the value of its funds the Institute had decided to invest them with the State Treasury to be returned with interest according to the cost of living. In the meantime these funds would be used to finance the Development budget.

Dr. Lotan added that the administrative budget of the National Insurance Scheme amounted to IL.1,800,000, or 4 per cent of its income.

Beit Gil Summoned To Build Cesspit

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A demand to enlarge the existing cesspit and to build another one at Beit Gil in the Katamon Quarter of Jerusalem is contained in a seven-point charge sheet filed on Wednesday in the Jerusalem Municipal Court. The charge sheet, drawn up by Dr. Leopold Reich, of the Municipal Legal Department, was filed against Mr. Rafael Tarabulous; Mr. Yitzhak Ben Atar, of Beit Gil, (now abroad), who together obtained the original licence to build; and Mr. Levi Ya'acov Hillel of Beit Gil, who lives in an allegedly illegally built two-room apartment.

The hearing is set for November 26 before Municipal Judge Meir Murisiano.

The other main charges, in addition to the totally inadequate sewage facilities, are: no water cistern was built, an apartment was made out of two rooms originally planned as a shelter and a laundry, and a laundry was built on the roof.

RATION NEWS

JERUSALEM DISTRICT: Meat: 400 grs. for children, Aleph and Bet cards, no coupon, temp. 22. **HAIFA & NORTHERN DISTRICT.** Fish: 150 grs. Nun 1, temp. 24. For manual workers 400 grs. Coupon 66.

HU Medicos Stay Out Pending Referendum

Students of the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School yesterday voted to continue with the strike against higher fees although the senior classmen are being deprived of lectures and clinical studies.

This decision was reached after several hours of tense debate at a general meeting of the faculty. The students agreed to wait for the results of the referendum on increased fees scheduled to begin on Sunday.

The Students Union yesterday sent 300 letters to public leaders and university lecturers asking for their support.

The University stated yesterday that it has done all in its power during the past two years to ease the living conditions of its students, and has refrained from imposing any increase in tuition fees during that period but, in the face of increased costs, the institution cannot continue to operate on the basis of present tuition fees.

20% for Grants

The announcement pointed out that of the IL.200 to be collected from each student, 20 per cent is to be set aside for a scholarship fund for students lacking the means to pay the fees. Some 700 students have received tuition reductions averaging IL.85, and numerous prizes and loans have been awarded to students.

In view of these facts, the University authorities can only carry out the recommendations of the Government Committee, which decided on the IL.200 fee, the announcement concluded.

The Students Organization Council yesterday decided to stage a demonstration through the streets of Jerusalem on Tuesday.

SUICIDE NOTE FOUND NEAR DEAD TRACTORIST

REHOVOT, Thursday. — Yerahmiel Wohl, 22, of Gedera, was found this morning killed by a hand grenade near Sucair village on the coastal road near here. His body was some 600 metres away from the tractor he had been driving. A letter, found in the tractor, and addressed to a girl in Kfar Menahem, said that Wohl was committing suicide out of love for the girl.

Development Budget Eases Unemployment

Jerusalem Post Labour Correspondent

The employment situation fully bears out the accuracy of the analysis she gave in the Knesset in June, Mrs. Golda Myerson, the Minister of Labour, said in an interview in Jerusalem yesterday.

She had warned the country on that occasion that large scale unemployment was to be expected unless additional resources were made available in the Development Budget for the provision of employment. In consequence of the partial abolition of subsidies, the Development Budget had been increased and, as a result, the unemployment which was feared at the time had not materialized. Now, said Mrs. Myerson ironically, certain circles seemed to think something had gone wrong, and were asking loudly, "Where are the unemployed?"

The situation had also been improved by the natural employment provided by the olive, cotton and peanut harvests. The Ministry of Labour had also assisted in finding premises for peanut sorting in Jerusalem, Beer Tuvia and Kfar Saba, and it was hoped to set up a similar station at Migdal Ashkelon. About 1,200 to 1,500 people were employed in this work, which was particularly suitable for girls and women unfit for hard manual labour.

In view of these developments it had proved possible to reduce the scope of the public works programme, though there still remained, as Mrs. Myerson had forecast, about 12,000 unemployed for whom no solution had yet been found. With the end of the peanut harvest some increase in the need for jobs might be expected till the beginning of the citrus season, and the Ministry would take appropriate steps in centres where these prove necessary. In Ramle, for instance, the arrangements were already in hand.

The 48-hour sit-down strike in the Ramle Town Hall ended yesterday when the Local Labour Exchange announced that it has 240 jobs a day at its disposal.

On her recent tour in the U.S., Mrs. Myerson had been impressed by the enthusiasm shown at the two receptions she had attended under the auspices of the American trade union movement. There was a very friendly feeling towards Israel in American labour circles, much of which was due to the excellent work of Mr. Moshe Bitan, the Histadrut representative in the U.S.

Amram Blau Held for Seven Days; Mayor Kariv Tries Mediation

Rabbi Amram Blau, head of the "Natorei Karta," was yesterday detained for seven days and 11 other persons were detained for ten days under suspicion of having participated in unlawful assemblies outside the Jerusalem Working Mothers Club. The detention order was issued by Jerusalem Magistrate M. Even Tov at the request of the police.

The 11 detainees are charged by police with unlawful assembly on Tuesday when the Club was stoned and a police car damaged, while Rabbi Blau was detained in connection with the demonstration on Sunday. Rabbi Blau was the moving spirit behind the demonstration on the same day when 40 persons gathered in front of the Club and shouted among other things "Criminals" and "Nazis." Police Officer Y. Gabbai stated. The head of "Natorei Karta" is also suspected of having caused extensive damage to Club property early Sunday morning.

Inspector Gabbai said that the investigation has not as yet been completed and that a release of the detainees might result in further activities against the Club.

The 12 detained persons notified the Magistrate that they did not wish to take any part in the proceedings. They further stated that they did not request release on bond unless it would be "without obligation."

Mayor Visits Club

Mayor Y. Kariv visited the Club in Rehov Devora Hanevia yesterday, and held talks with a delegation from Mea Shearim and with officials of the Ministry of Education and Culture. Shortly after the Mayor left the Club, a group of zealots, armed with crowbars, tore down part of the stone wall surrounding the yard.

The zealots again threw stones at the children playing in the yard in an effort to stop the boys and girls from playing together. The children were taken inside the building.

Gradually small groups of their "big brothers" formed. When the zealots began shouting "murderers, harlots," the "big brothers" retaliated with "parasites, traitors, friends of Abdullah." Seeing that a clash was inevitable, the police cleared the streets.

Mrs. Dina Bat-Horin, of the Working Mothers Organization, told *The Jerusalem Post* that her organization would never move the club since it served as a haven for the Musrara slum children.

Only half a dozen girls put in an appearance at the Club yesterday. The children have come to fear the sight of orthodox Jews and already associate "earlocks and kaftans" with flying rocks, one club instructor said. Most of the children are of Sefardi origin and do not realize that the dispute is on a religious-civil basis. They believe that the "ashkenazim" want to kill the "sepharadim."

The Jerusalem Post learns that a delegation from Mea Shearim called at the Ministry of Education and Culture two weeks ago and asked that the club be moved. They specifically stated, however, that they did not represent Rabbi Amram Blau, head of Natorei Karta, and could not restrain him.

The Natorei Karta attacks are to be raised in the Knesset next week by Mrs. Deborah Netzer M.K. (Mapai).

A cheque for IL.10 to express his solidarity with the Working Mothers Club was received by *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday, from Mr. W. van Leer, of Haifa.

First Irish Pilgrim Group Visits Israel

The first group of Irish pilgrims to visit Israel since the establishment of the State arrived on Wednesday via the Mandelbaum Gate and are at present touring Galilee.

Led by Mr. Michael Walsh, of Dublin, the 38-man group includes four priests. Travelling in a specially chartered plane, the party visited Lourdes, Rome and Cyprus on their way to the Middle East.

On their arrival in Jerusalem they were welcomed by Mr. Avraham Biran, the District Representative, at a special reception held at the Orgil Hotel.

Widow Fails in Bid For Eviction Stay

The High Court of Justice yesterday rejected a request by a subtenant hotel-owner for a stay of eviction proceedings following the termination of the relationship between the tenant and the landlord.

The applicant, Mrs. G. Ephron, an 85-year-old widow, had subleased a floor of a building from the tenant PICA, which had rented the building. With the termination of the tenancy of PICA, Mrs. Ephron was ordered by the Haifa District Court to vacate the premises, which she had occupied for a hotel business for 14 years.

The High Court in dismissing an appeal of the eviction order, recommended legislative action protecting a commercial subtenant against eviction on the termination of the tenancy of the original tenant. Several Knesset members have since stated their intention of supporting the introduction of such legislation.

The High Court decision upholding the eviction order was discussed in *The Jerusalem Post* Law Report of October 17.

White Broadtail Gown Fashion Show Hit

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — An evening gown of white broadtail, fashioned by Stefan Braun, was the hit of the Fashion Show sponsored by the Woman Flying Enthusiasts Association held at the Dan Hotel here yesterday. Mr. Braun also exhibited wonderful scarves, stoles and bags of white broadtail.

The majority of the princessline coats and jackets worn in Irma Noe-Alembic's popular dress ensembles had big fur collars with three quarter sleeves. A very practical blouse made of local jersey could be worn in ten different ways — from a morning shirt and hat for cold weather to an off shoulder evening blouse. Sequin-embroidered evening and cocktail gowns were also featured in Mrs. Alembic's collection.

Hats by Dalia were of all colours, with deep red and velvety blue featured. Feathers were used to heighten the colour effect. Pastel pinks and blues tending toward lilac were used in tiny bonnets worn with flimsy veils with matching long gloves.

BAT GALIM

(Continued from Page 1)

followed by daily sessions in order to clear all pending complaints. Out of 61 complaints which had been submitted prior to the Egyptian complaint re the Bat Galim incident 26 had not been investigated and would be removed by mutual consent.

On the evening of 8 November, I was informed by the Acting Senior Israel Delegate that his tentative agreement to meet on 8 November and succeeding days was not confirmed by higher Army authorities. He now proposed the Mixed Armistice Commission should meet on 6 and 7 November to discuss the Egyptian complaint re Bat Galim as early as possible in accordance with the desire expressed in the Senior Egyptian Delegate's note dated 30 October quoted at the beginning of this report. The Egyptian complaint should be given priority over all other items on the agenda, which could be done by mutual consent according to the rules of procedure. If the Egyptian Delegate would not accept the above proposal, the Israel Delegate was ready to attend the regular meeting on 9 November and successive meetings thereafter in order to clear all outstanding complaints.

Egyptian Proposal

In answer to the above Israeli proposal, the Egyptian Delegate referred to the suggestion contained in the second paragraph of his 30 October note reproduced at the beginning of this report. The Egyptian Delegate also recalled that the meeting of the Mixed Armistice Commission had been convoked for 8 November to start the clearing of the agenda. The Egyptian Delegate added that he was ready to attend any MAC meeting on any day suggested by the Chairman in order to clear the agenda of the pending complaints.

At the meeting of 9 November 26 non-investigated complaints preceding the Egyptian complaint re Bat Galim were, as previously agreed, considered as settled, Israel also withdrew another complaint and Egypt two. Six further complaints were disposed of during the meeting. There remained 48 complaints to be discussed before the Bat Galim case. In considering the date on which it would continue to clear the outstanding complaints, the Mixed Armistice Commission excluded 10 November on which an emergency meeting was to be held on an Egyptian complaint; 11 November on which the Special Committee was scheduled to meet; 15 and 16 November, respectively Moslem and Jewish Holidays. Both Parties finally agreed on 18 November.

Article 6, paragraph 3 of the Rules of Procedure of the Egyptian-Israeli Mixed Armistice Commission reads as follows:

"Any claim or complaint which was not withdrawn in the Subcommittee before any action was taken on it, will be placed by the Chairman on the draft agenda of the next MAC meeting in chronological order of submittal. It shall be dealt with when its turn comes unless the MAC agrees to consider it out of turn."

Failing an agreement to consider the Bat Galim case out of turn, it is in present circumstances impossible to estimate the date on which the case is likely to be discussed in the Mixed Armistice Commission.

(See Leader, — P. 4)

Haifa Cinemas

From Sat. November 13, 1954

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Israel Premiere
Under the distinguished patronage of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General, Mr. Charles A. Gault, O.B.E.
"THE CONQUEST OF EVEREST"
in Technicolor
The 1953 Expedition with Hunt, Hillary & Tensing.

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"I FIGLI DI NESSUNO"
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2nd Week
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Macdonald Cary
Technicolor
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Ruth Roman — Van Johnson
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with John Wayne
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Tel Avivian Wins UNESCO Contest

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (UP). — Mr. George Hameri, of Tel Aviv, is the winner of an international competition for a UNESCO stamp design, the U.N. Postal Administration announced yesterday.

The prize-winning design, for which he will receive $500, depicts the UNESCO emblem, surrounded by a border with rounded corners, in which appears the text "UNITED NATIONS" in the five official languages of the organization. A jury studied 67 designs submitted by 27 artists in 18 countries.

Ministry to Revise Food Importers List

A number of additional importers will be permitted to join the recognized groups of fodder and feed-stuffs importers, it was learned in Ministry of Commerce and Industry circles yesterday.

Mr. Zalman Sussyeff, Deputy-Minister of Commerce and Industry, recommended this step recently after the present system came in for strong criticism following the Economic Police investigation into alleged irregularities by Mr. D. Silberstein, a prominent fodder importer. Several defects in the system of allocating import licences came to light in the course of the investigation, especially in the practice of inviting tenders and the centralization of purchases among a comparatively few importers.

Imports of food are in the hands of a number of recognized groups of importers among whom the Ministry of Commerce and Industry allocates import licences. The rigidity of the system had prevented new importers, some of them with considerable experience abroad, from joining the groups. It is understood that the import of a particular food item is distributed among the members of each group, the lowest bidder receiving half the order and the rest being divided among the remaining members. However, it appears that this system of tenders is not to be discontinued but that the Ministry is attempting to find ways and means of improving the situation.

HEVRAT OVDIM APPROVES LINKING LOANS TO C-o-L

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Government decision that loans from the Development Budget be linked to the actual value of money was supported by the Secretariat of Hevrat Ovdim, the Histadrut holding company, meeting here today. It was the last of three meetings on the subject and before reaching a decision, the Secretariat heard the Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Peretz Naphtali, and the Director General of the Ministry of Finance Mr. P. Sapir, as well as representatives of the Workers' Bank and the Agricultural Workers Union.

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Saturday: 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
FROM SAT. NOV. 13

ALLENBY 2nd week
Charles Laughton — Richard Widmark — Anne Baxter
Marilyn Monroe
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Jacob Wassermann's
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with Anton Walbrook, Charles Vanel, Daniel Gelin

EDEN
Edwige Feuillere, the beauty
Gabriel Gabrio
LUCRECE BORGIA

ESTHER
William Holden, June Allyson, Barbara Stanwyck, Fredric March, Shelley Winters in M.G.M.'s tremendous drama of love and ambition
Executive Suite
Produced by John Houseman.

MIGDALOR
JEAN SIMMONS
VICTOR MATURE
AN AFFAIR WITH A STRANGER

MOGRABI 3rd week
Ezio Crisa • Marisa Belli
in the great Italian production
GELOSIA

OPHIR 2nd week
Michel Simon, Colette Marchand
PAR ORDRE DU TZAR!...

ORION
The picture everyone is talking about
The Moon Is Blue
from the sensational stage hit that ran 3 years on Broadway.
Starring:
• WILLIAM HOLDEN
• DAVID NIVEN
• MAGGIE MCNAMARA

SHDEROTH
Danielle Darrieux
Anton Walbrook in
Arthur Schnitzler's
LA RONDE — REIGEN

TAMAR 4th week
SENSUALITA
with Eleonora Rossi-Drago
Amedeo Nazzari
Paramount release
English Subtitles
No Reduction

YARON Air Conditioned 3rd week
Alida Valli • Amedeo Nazzari
ANGELI SUL MARCIAPEDE
(Angels of the Street)
The naked truth of a young woman driven by love to the street.

USSR Envoy Toasts 'Founders of State'

Mr. Alexander Abramov, the Soviet Ambassador in Israel, raised his glass in a toast to the President and "the founders of the State of Israel" at dinner on Wednesday night at Beit Liessin, in Tel Aviv, under the auspices of the Israel-Soviet Friendship League. Mr. Abramov expressed his agreement with the assumption that friendship between nations should be based on equality, mutual understanding and the recognition of common interests. One of the principles of Soviet policy, Mr. Abramov declared, was the equal importance and the equal right to existence of all nations, great or small.

Professor Benzion Dinur, Minister of Education and Culture, referred to the wide-spread interest in Israel in Russian culture, mentioning that in the last year 30 books had been translated from Russian into Hebrew.

The reception was attended by about 150 guests, including Cabinet Ministers, Knesset Members and Labour leaders. Greetings to the Soviet Union were extended by Dr. Y. Reifa.

S.A. HOSTEL IN T.A. INAUGURATED

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A three-storey "South African hostel" was inaugurated today by Mr. Z. Sussyeff, Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry, in Yad Eliyahu, here. The hostel provides double and single rooms, complete with a kitchenette, shower and refrigerator compartment, to about 60 persons — a third of the places being reserved for immigrants from other "Anglo-Saxon" countries, according to Mr. A. Dunsky, Chairman of the South African Zionist Federation in Israel. Mr. O. Seidman, Head of the Housing Branch of the Federation, also spoke at the opening ceremony.

The hostel, opened two months ago, is two-thirds full. It provides rooms and service for IL.30 per person, plus electricity and other small items. Messrs. Axelrod and Goldner were the architects.

Hayama 'Regrets' Lost Invitation

HAIFA, Thursday. — The Hayama Company today asked the press to publish its regret that an invitation which it had delivered to the office of the Minister of Communications, Mr. Yoseph Saphir, to attend the arrival of the floating dock this week, "had not reached its destination." No representative of the Ministry of Communications was present in Haifa Port on Monday, when the dock was made fast.

FOR MARRYING a 15-year-old girl, and refusing to divorce her, Shlomo Sinai, 33, of Salame village, was sentenced to six months in prison by the Tel Aviv District Court yesterday.

Cables in Brief

KOREA. — The Republic of Korea National Assembly unanimously adopted yesterday a resolution strongly opposing any plans for all-Korea elections to unify the divided nation. The Assembly demanded that such elections be conducted only in North Korea under the supervision of the United Nations.

DUCKS. — Japanese authorities are examining for radioactivity 2,000 wild duck which flew to Central Japan from Siberia.

JUICE. — A toast to Britain's Queen-Mother at a civic lunch in Ottawa next week will be drunk in apple juice. Ottawa's Mayor, Miss Charlotte Witton, said no alcoholic beverages would be served at the lunch.

OLDEST. — The oldest woman in Britain, Mrs. Robert Langlands, spent her 107th birthday in Bridge of Allan, Scotland, yesterday in bed. She is in full possession of all her faculties but is slightly deaf.

SHOVEL. — A power shovel made in the U.S. for a Brazilian organization cost $1m., weighs 775 tons and shifts about 1,200 tons hourly.

RABBITS. — The British Government last night made illegal the deliberate spreading of the deadly rabbit disease myxomatosis, and those guilty will be fined £20. The disease was introduced in Britain in recent months to safeguard crops which rabbits damage.

N.Y. CABS FOR T.A.

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A touch of New York will be soon introduced to this town with the addition of 45 Manhattan cabs to the taxi fleet here.

The taxis, all 1953 model De Sotos, were practically bought off the metropolitan avenues of New York to guarantee running condition. They arrived in Haifa harbour a few days ago and will be distributed by lottery to drivers who have placed orders.

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Mrs. Dikla Barkai Sarig
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With deep sorrow we announce the death of our beloved member,
JOSEF WEISSGERBER
The funeral will leave from Beilinson Hospital today at 1.00 p.m.
Members of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra

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Friday, November 12, 1954
Heshvan 30, 5715, Rabbi Awal 14, 5714

GENERAL Burns, Chief of Staff of the Truce Supervision Organization, rightly drew the attention of the Security Council to the refusal of the Egyptians to give priority to, and discuss the complaint on Bat Galim at a special session of the Mixed Armistice Commission. To take the question out of chronological order requires the consent of both sides, and by refusing to cooperate Egypt can drag out the time for many weeks before a discussion, let alone a decision, on the Bat Galim incident is reached. To deal with the fifty incidents already outstanding before the MAC, in regular order, might entail a wait of at least eight weeks even if the Egyptians found no further pretext for additional delays. Meanwhile, the crew of the vessel are prisoners — the rumours that they are shortly to be released apparently lack foundation — and as has been reported the vessel and its contents are to be illegally sold as prize.

BAT GALIM DELAY

It will be recalled that on October 26, after two prolonged filibusters by the Egyptians at meetings of the MAC specially called to consider the Bat Galim incident, General Burns referred the matter to the Security Council, apparently in the hope that the deadlock might be broken there. That hope has, however, proved false, and the calendar has been put back a whole month to where the matter was when first brought before the MAC.

What is causing this delicate walking on eggs by the West is fairly obvious. No one wants to antagonize Egypt at the present time. That country has shown itself outstandingly successful in exploiting its nuisance value to the full; it has dazzled the West into giving it everything it has asked and some things it did not even dream of demanding. It has got back full control of the Suez Canal area without any commitments as to freedom of passage and it has been unexpectedly endowed with offers of arms and economic aid both from the United States and Britain although the latter protests that what it will give will not amount to very much. Only France, made wise with many years of bitter experience of dealings with Arab states, seems to appreciate Egypt's dubious game and is taking action to try to prevent the mischief she is doing from turning the whole of North Africa into a turmoil.

On the other hand, the Powers are no doubt genuinely interested in the question of freedom of passage through the Canal. This Egypt recognizes and is cunning enough, whenever the heat is on, to allow ships flying the flag of other nations to pass through on the way to Israel — and even from Haifa to Eilat — without interference. Thus the way is open for lively cynicism with regard to Israel's just contentions. Israel is not worth a quarrel with Egypt just at the present time and so freedom of passage which is good only in parts will do for the moment.

This appeared to have been the line of the Western Powers at yesterday's resumed meeting of the Security Council, which adjourned after a twenty minute session. They apparently wish to confine the issue to the question of the Bat Galim as an isolated specific incident. Israel must therefore be highly dissatisfied with the fact that the discussion has taken such a form. It is the principle which is important here, even more than the fate of just one vessel, its crew and cargo. Either there is to be complete freedom of passage through the Canal for all shipping including that flying the Israel flag or there is to be a wilful and dangerous jettisoning of yet one more article of international order by the very body which is charged by the United Nations with the preservation of the rule of law between nations. But apart from the struggle on the plane of principle, the Security Council has an equally urgent duty, and this is the organization and guardianship of peace on the practical level. Its directive to General Burns to hasten a report by the end of the month should have been addressed to the parties of the Armistice Agreement. By failing to take up the matter itself or at least directing the two members of the United Nations concerned to discuss the question immediately at the MAC level, the Security Council has not added to its prestige.

'Eggheads' Swung U.S. Elections

Intellectuals' Votes Cut Across Party Lines

By JESSE ZEL LURIE

NEW YORK — EVERYONE is claiming victory in the elections — the Democrats because they won the House and Senate and a number of State governorships, the Republicans because their loss of seats in Congress was less than the Democrats usually lost under Roosevelt in mid-term elections.

We want to claim a victory for the "eggheads," the intellectuals, whose stock went down when the man who coined the term, Adlai Stevenson, was roundly defeated in 1952. In the 1954 elections, the eggheads not only made a comeback but were the deciding factor. As the vote in so many states was terribly close — it has been truly said that never have so few voters won so many seats — that the eggheads who zigzagged across party lines up and down the voting machines were the balance of power.

The result has been a crazy patch-quilt across the election boards which confounded all the pollsters and, to our everlasting joy, made Univac worthless. Univac is that electronic monster into the memory of which was fed prior to the elections some two million statistics. Then early on election night a selected cross-section of first returns was given to the machine and it was supposed to calculate instantly the result. We are happy to report that Univac's projections of the results were no more accurate than the many straw-vote polls prior to the day of judgment.

Jews Elected

What did the eggheads do? In New York, they elected a Democratic state administration except for a Republican Attorney-General. In Connecticut, they elected a Republican state administration except for the governor who is a Democrat. Incidentally both the mavericks are Jews, Jacob Javits in New York and Abe Ribicoff in Connecticut. Of course, it wasn't their ancestry that elected them. The egghead, independent voters thought they were the best men and selected them regardless of party affiliation. And in New York, not even the magic name of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., could overcome the egghead's knowledge that his opponent, Javits, had a far better record in Congress.

Across the Hudson river to New Jersey, the eggheads had a difficult choice. There were two good men running for Senate. But the Republican, Clifford Case, happened to be the chief target of all the dirty smears and innuendos which the muted McCarthy was still able to dish out. Mr. Case just squeaked through.

In Ohio, Democratic Governor Frank J. Lausche easily won an unprecendented fifth term. But he couldn't convince the voters that Thomas Burke, the man he appointed to the seat of the late Robert Taft, was the right man for the Senate. George Bender, who made a fair reputation in the House as a middle-of-the-road Eisenhower supporter, won back the Senate seat for the Republicans.

Continuing to Wisconsin, the eggheads administered a resounding defeat to Republican Charles J. Kersten who campaigned for re-election to the House as an all-out pro-McCarthy man. He was about the only Wisconsin candidate who tried to make an issue of McCarthy. Mr. Kersten was roundly beaten by a Democrat, while Republican Governor Walter J. Kohler, who has always opposed McCarthy, was re-elected. Unfortunately, McCarthy's Wisconsin Senate seat is good until 1958 even though he will almost certainly be censured by his colleagues in the special session which begins next Monday. He couldn't be elected dog-catcher in Wisconsin today. And a junior McCarthy, Rep. Kit Cordy, of Michigan, was defeated by a liberal professor.

Still going West, we pass Colorado where a Republican replaced a Democrat in the Senate and a Democrat took over the State capital from a Republican, and arrive in Oregon on the Pacific Coast. Here the eggheads really went to town, electing a fellow egghead to the Senate, Richard L. Neuberger, who not only reads books, he writes them, and has appeared often in such egghead standbys as "Harpers" and the "Nation," was chosen by those delightful Oregonians to represent them in Washington. Public power is a big issue in Oregon, as it is throughout the West, and the give-away policy of Secretary of Interior McKay, former Republican governor of Oregon, no doubt was one of the reasons the Oregon voters chose to retire Republican Guy Cordon, who is an outspoken foe of public power, in favour of Neuberger, the first Democratic Senator in 40 years.

Though not a Zionist, Neuberger is friendly to Israel. With his flowing pen and sharp wit his speeches should make the Congressional Record sparkle. His wife Maurine won't be with him all the time in Washington as she has been re-elected to another term in the Oregon State Legislature. In their home country, the Mrs. received 7,000 more votes than her husband.

Where did the eggheads lose? Can't think of any real losses though in Kentucky, one of the best Republican Senators, John Sherman Cooper, was defeated by the well-loved Alben Barkley.

What about South Carolina, some people may ask? Here a reactionary Southern Dixiecrat was elected on a write-in campaign. But it was the right-wing eggheads who elected him. They didn't like the high-handed action of the Democratic State Committee who put up a candidate without a primary. In South Carolina, where there are practically no Republicans, the Democratic primary is the election.

Will Israel have more friends in the new Congress than in the last? In numbers, there will probably be more among the new Democrats than the defeated Republicans. But important committee chairmanships will now go to veteran Southern Democrats who have never shown any interest in Israel's problems. How much influence the new members will have remains to be seen.

Readers' Letters

JERUSALEM SEWERAGE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — For many months the state of the sewage cisterns in Jerusalem, and particularly in the south of the city, has been a public scandal.

The cisterns were emptied by the Municipality irregularly and overflowed into the streets. Children played in the filth and there was a constant danger of epidemics. The undersigned committee organized a petition to the Mayor of Jerusalem. It was signed by many citizens and as a result some measures were taken to improve the situation. However, a month ago, the Municipality once again virtually ceased to empty the cisterns. Upon being contacted by us, the Municipality informed us that it was not willing to empty cisterns unless the owner of the house concerned paid for it. They claim that the Custodian of Abandoned Property—who owns most of the houses in Southern Jerusalem—refuses to make this payment, and as a result they cannot clean out the cisterns.

We wish to protest against Israel's capital being subjected to the reek of filth and threat of disease because of a quarrel between two public bodies. We herewith also notify the bodies concerned that unless the situation is remedied without delay we shall seek legal advice on the steps which can be taken by the citizens of this city to safeguard their rights.

Yours, etc.,

On behalf of the South Jerusalem Committee for Municipal Affairs.

YOHANAN RAMATI,
YAACOV LENTSCHNER,
Y. YACHIN,
ISAC MANDELBROT.

Jerusalem, Nov. 3.

"Eli says adjust oxygen masks regardless of altitude — we are now passing over Katamon."

Kattowitz: Zionism Before Herzl's Day

By ISRAEL COHEN

THE 70th anniversary of the Kattowitz Conference, which was held from November 6 to 12, 1884, serves to call attention anew to the part played by the "Hovevei Zion" as the precursors of political Zionism and to the fundamental principles that distinguished the two movements. The first "Hovevei Zion" societies came into existence in Russia as an immediate sequel to the pogroms that raged in that country for three months after the assassination of Alexander II in 1881. Until that reign of terror, leaders of thought in Russian Jewry believed in the coming of a Liberal era and propagated a policy of assimilation. But the massacres compelled them to look for salvation in other directions. Large numbers immigrated to the United States, while hosts of others speedily exchanged their faith in assimilation for the Jewish national idea. Hence there arose in many Jewish centres societies of "Lovers of Zion," who discussed the question of settling in Palestine as an immediate and practical problem and urged the study of Hebrew as a living language.

These societies, which met in secret and at the risk of arrest by the police, were headed by resolute and influential personalities, mostly professional men, communal leaders and Rabbis, such as the physician Leon Pinsker, in Vilna, the historian, Saul Pinhas Rabinowitz ("Shefer"), in Warsaw, Rabbi Samuel Mohilever in Bialystok, and Dr. Max Mandelstamm in Kiev. The youth and, above all, the students, flocked to the movement with particular ardour. A group of 25 Jewish students of the Kharkov University toured through Russia and recruited 500 enthusiasts eager to go out to Palestine as pioneers and to dedicate their lives to the realization of the national ideal. They adopted as their motto Isaiah's words "O house of Jacob, come ye, and let us go forth," and were called "Bilu" after the Hebrew initials. But as the Turkish Government issued a prohibition against Jewish immigration into Palestine, and the Russian Government forbade emigration propaganda, only 20 young men succeeded in reaching Palestine, after having most of their money stolen on the way and going through other unpleasant adventures.

The first settlement or "colony," Rishon LeZion, was founded in 1882 not far from Jaffa, and soon afterwards others were created by Jews from Russia as well as from Rumania and Poland. But the pioneers were faced with tremendous difficulties owing to their inexperience, strangeness to the climate, lack of housing and drinking water, the hostility of the Beduin, and, above all, the want of funds. Fortunately, Baron Edmond de Rothschild of Paris came to their assistance with generous subsidies, founded colonies of his own, and continued a princely benefactor to Jewish resettlement in Palestine for over 50 years. The leaders of the philo-Zionist societies however, were unwilling to depend upon philanthropy, and therefore convened a conference at Kattowitz to extend their organization and raise larger funds.

The principal convener of the Conference was Leon Pinsker, whose pamphlet, "Auto-Emancipation" which he published at 60 in 1882 was the most searching analysis of the Jewish situation that had yet been written. In it he argued that the evil and political emancipation of the Jews was not sufficient to raise them in the estimation of other peoples, but that they must be re-established as an independent nationality in a land of their own.

In his inaugural speech at the conference over which he presided, however, he did not advance any such political demands. He contented himself with a far more modest programme. He pointed out that Jews were excluded from agriculture, that they were concentrated in the towns in a few occupations, mainly trade, and that they were regarded by non-Jews, though wrongly as engaged in unproductive employment. That was why Jews should return to the soil in Palestine, and since individual and disconnected efforts could not lead to success, it was necessary for all the "Hovevei Zion" and similar societies to combine.

Montefiore's Birthday

The deliberations, attended by 34 delegates, began on the 100th birthday of Sir Moses Montefiore, who had already visited Palestine seven times and done much to promote the cause of Jewish resettlement. It was therefore decided to name the federation of societies that was formed the "Montefiore Association for the Promotion of Agriculture among Jews and especially for the Support of the Jewish Colonies in Palestine." Besides Pinsker, the other leading figures at the conference were Rabbi Mohilever, Dr. Josef Chasanowitsch, who later founded the Jewish National Library in Jerusalem, David Gordon, editor of "Hamaggid" at Lyck, Dr. Karl Lippe, President of the "Hovevei Zion" in Rumania, Abraham Luncz, an authority on the history of Palestine, and Dr. Mandelstamm. Pinsker was elected President of the new Association, and Moses Lilienblum (a leader of the Haskalah movement), Secretary, and the central office was established in Odessa.

The conference decided to provide further support for the colonies, and also to send a delegation to Constantinople to obtain permission for uninterrupted colonizing activity. It was clear from this that the leaders understood that without official authority their work in Palestine had no legal basis. Nevertheless, although this authority was not obtained, they continued with their work there.

The "Hibbat Zion" movement soon spread to many parts of Europe and also to America. It secured a strong footing in Rumania and Bulgaria. In Austria, it received a stimulus from anti-Semitism, and the first society in Vienna, called "Kadimah," was formed by a group of nationalist students, one of whom, Nathan Birnbaum, has the credit of having coined the term "Zionism." In Berlin, there were similar societies, and likewise in Berne and Geneva, the latter consisting mainly of Jewish students from Russia.

In England the "Hovevei Zion" Association was under the leadership, first, of Elim d'Avigdor, and next of Colonel Albert Goldsmid, while in France, the movement had the warm support of the Grand Rabbin Zadok Kahn. In the United States, it was espoused by two different sections—immigrants from Russia who had been reared in Jewish traditions, and several eminent Rabbis, such as Pereira Mendes, Benjamin Szold, Aaron Wise (father of Dr. Stephen Wise), and Gustav Gottheil.

Owing to the slow progress in Russia, the Association held a second conference in 1887 at Druskeniki to improve and expand its organization, and a third conference two years later in Vilna. At last, in 1890, its statutes were legalized under the name of "Society for Support of Jewish Agriculturists and Artisans in Palestine and Syria." Its methods and policy were strongly criticized, however, by a member of one of the society's own committees, Asher Ginsberg, whose pseudonym "Ahad Ha'am" soon became famous because of his bold originality of thought and his cogent style as a Hebraist. He maintained that the primary problem was not the saving of Jews by ameliorating their physical existence, but the preservation and development of the Jewish spirit. But there seemed little prospect of this when the Hovevei Zion," after 15 years of strenuous activity, was unable to collect more than £6,000 a year from all its branches throughout the world. For that was the position when Theodor Herzl published his epoch-making brochure, "The Jewish State," which presented a new challange to the Jewish world.

Early Distrust of Herzl

Herzl's scheme was at first looked upon with distrust and even hostility by many leading members of the "Hovevei Zion," because he was an utter stranger to them and a product of assimilation, and above all because, in his pamphlet, he made no mention whatever of Pinsker, or Kalischer, or any other of his numerous predecessors. The fact is that he knew nothing whatever about them when he wrote it. He first read Pinsker's "Auto-Emancipation" when his own pamphlet was being printed, and his immediate comment was that had he known of it before he would not have written "The Jewish State." Seldom has a movement owed more than did political Zionism to the fact that its founder was totally ignorant of his predecessors. Indeed Menahem Ussishkin even remarked that it was a good thing that Herzl did not know the Jews, as otherwise he would never have assumed the burden of their leadership.

But after the philo-Zionists became acquainted with the personality of Herzl, they were divided on his principles. The greater number, especially those in Austria, Bulgaria, and above all Russia, and even several leading Jews in Palestine, welcomed the idea of striving for a Jewish State. Others, however, thought it most dangerous to utter such a thought and feard that the discussion about it would provoke the Turkish Government into suppressing the existing colonies in Palestine.

Even after Herzl ceased mentioning the words "Jewish State" and spoke only of Jewish autonomy in Palestine under Turkish suzerainty, some sections of the "Hovevei Zion" continued to oppose him. Dr. Hirsch Hildesheimer of Berlin, an ardent philo-Zionist, originally agreed to take part in the congress that Herzl was planning to hold in Munich in 1897 before the Jewish community of that city protested against it; but when he learned that the congress would concern itself with political questions and not confine itself to colonization he hastily withdrew and his society sent no delegates to Basle. Similarly there was a strong feeling of opposition among the "Hovevei Zion" in England which was ended only after a conference in London, in March, 1898, decided to accept Herzl's leadership.

The two principles to which Herzl adhered with inflexible tenacity were: no infiltration into Palestine and no organized settlement without political guarantees; and since the "Hovevei Zion" acted contrary to those principles and Herzl also feared that their continued activity would result in an increase in the price of land, he refused to have any dealings with them. Herzl pleaded personally with Baron Edmond de Rothschild that he abandon the policy and methods he had hitherto followed and adopt the political plan set forth in "The Jewish State," in which case he would be quite willing to yield the leadership to the Baron since he was concerned only about the welfare of the Jewish people and not about his personal prestige. But the Baron declined, as he did not believe that the Sultan of Turkey would ever grant autonomy to the Jews in Palestinne. Nor was Herzl able to win over Ahad Ha'am to his ideas. The founder of Cultural Zionism attended the First Zionist Congress, but so radically opposed was he to political Zionism that he absented himself from all subsequent congresses until that of 1911, when the control of the movement passed from the political to the so-called "practical" Zionists under the effective leadership of Ussishkin, Yehiel Tchlenov, and Chaim Weizmann.

Meanwhile, the Odessa Committee of the "Hovevei Zion," of which Ussishkin became Chairman in 1906, continued its efforts which were on a very modest scale owing to limited funds until it was dissolved in 1919 by the Bolshevik authorities. By that time there had been a revolutionary change in the status, activities and prospects of the Zionist Organization in consequence of the Balfour Declaration. Ahad Ha'am had given up his opposition to political Zionism and had even served on the Political Committee that was formed in London in 1917 by Weizmann and Sokolow to help in the negotiations with the British Government. Baron Edmond de Rothschild also made his peace with political Zionism, became a munificent donor to Zionist institutions, and was elected the first Honorary President of the Jewish Agency for Palestine upon its establishment in 1929.

A great deal of history has happened since then, but a grateful tribute should be paid to the memory of the band of idealists who assembled in Kattowitz 70 years ago.

THIS WEEK...

Foreign Relations The British Ambassador, Mr. John W. Nicholls, presented his letters of credence to the President in Jerusalem. The U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Edward Lawson, was received by the Prime Minister in the Capital where he will present his credentials today. Representatives of six Arab countries protested the action as "recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel" in a letter submitted to the Secretary-General of the U.N. and circulated among Assembly members.

Security With the Security Council debate on the seizure of the Bat Galim resumed last night, the Egyptians decided to put up her cargo of meat and timber for sale. Arab Legionnaires on the walls of Jerusalem's Old City resumed throwing stones at children playing near the border. Egypt and Israel were both censured by the MAC for raids on Beduin camps in the southern Negev.

Government The Knesset reconvened after the summer recess, and approved the Finance Committee's observations on the State Comptroller's Reports.

Municipalities Complaints about a cesspit nuisance in Katamon finally brought a decision to take legal action against the builders of the Beit Gil apartment house. Zealots who threw stones and protested against ten-year-old boys and girls playing together at a kindergarten near the orthodox quarter clashed with police on successive days. Teachers at six secondary schools in Tel Aviv sent thousands of children home for a day when they struck for 24 hours over salary gradings. University students decided to hold a referendum as to whether they should continue their strike over the raising of fees, while students at the Haifa Technion announced their intention of striking against "too stringent examination conditions."

Communications The floating drydock purchased through Shlumim by the Hayama Company arrived in Haifa and was finally moored in the port, where it will remain for 10 months, before being moved to the Kishon Harbour.

Yesterday's Press

Egypt Turns to N. Africa

THE suggestion to return the whole Bat Galim affair again from the Security Council to the Mixed Armistice Commission would be an open affront to Israel rights and to the arrested Israel sailors, opines "Hatzofe" (World Mizrahi Union). The Cairo rulers want to continue their policy of brazen piracy, and at the same time their representatives on the M.A.C. sabotage any further examination of the case. This, then, is the division of labour.

Western appeasement of the Cairo junta has already yielded its first fruits: having ousted the British from Suez, Colonel Nasser has now opened an anti-French campaign. He wants to stage an all-Arab liberation movement throughout North Africa where, incidentally, America's military bases are located. The Western powers should be told that if they do not want to find a peaceful solution in the U.N. Israel's policy of refraining from any direct action will come to an end.

Retaliation Demanded

"Herut" says that the Israel Government is responsible for the Security Council's inaction. After all, why should the U.N. be less patient with the Cairo junta than Israel's representatives? An act of retaliation would influence the U.N. to expedite the debate and to discontinue the present policy of procrastination: the Security Council has always acted very swiftly when there was any danger of Israel counteraction. If the Security Council should decide to return the Bat Galim case to the Mixed Armistice Commission, the Israel Government is bound to act at once.

"Hador" (Mapai) hopes that the Soviet Ambassador's simplicity and sincerity, which have won him as many friends, are the first signs of Russia's understanding that we wish her well.

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) deals with the threatening students' strike and agrees that tuition fees should not be increased. "Davar" (Histadrut) comments on the dispute between Tel Aviv's secondary school teachers and the Municipal Education Department, which resulted in a one-day work stoppage. This strike, like so many others, could have been prevented if those who were in charge (in this case the Tel Aviv Municipality) had shown some good will before being faced with the threat of drastic action.

List of Strikes

"Ma'ariv" lists the strikes we are due for or going through this week — secondary school teachers, primary school teachers, Tel Aviv municipal doctors, President Hotel workers, University students — and finds prospects of more to come; and the editor of "Yediot Aharonot" declares that he is in favour of the students' strike, since without a strike no one can get anywhere in this country.

Referring to Orthodox support for a state loan to the President Hotel, "Ha'aretz" (Non-Party) comments on what it calls a non-kosher investment. The paper also criticizes the Investment Centre for having granted import licences which far exceeded the hotel's needs and it opposes any loan at a time when credit in this country has been severely restricted. "Zmanim" (Progressive) rejects attempts made by Orthodox circles in Jerusalem and their representatives in the municipality to dictate their wishes to the citizens of the Capital against the will of the majority, and feels that the police waited too long before stopping Natorei Karta hooliganism.

Jerusalem Art Notes

Avniel and Nabor-Lichter

THE collection of water-colours exhibited by Mordechai Avniel at the Artists' House is clearly oversized. Avniel is an accomplished painter of pleasant squarelles, but one looks in vain for interesting lighting, for contrast or surprise. Avniel would have been better advised to fill a cabinet with paintings like "Carmel" No. 12, "Ein Hod" No. 3, or the "Bridge" No. 53.

Avniel's woodcuts are far stronger. His "Safed" architectures in an interesting combination of woodcut and wood-engraving have a haunting quality which becomes even more obvious if one compares the woodcuts with his water-colour versions of the same themes. Equally likable are his formalized landscapes in black and white or coloured woodcut.

Mr. Avniel's "Haifa Harbour," which was reproduced in The Jerusalem Post on October 29, is not on show at the Tractia Gallery in Haifa but at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, which purchased it in 1953.

Changed Style

CH. NABOR-Lichter's one-man show, simultaneously on view at the Artists' House, strikes one as premature. An artist just about to change his style as decisively as Nabor-Lichter should wait to have an exhibition until he has made up his mind.

Nabor-Lichter's earlier works, painted under the strong influence of Edvard Matuscek and quite pleasing in themselves, are misplaced beside the great 1954 "Composition" which is one of the best abstract pictures ever painted in this country. It is a true and balanced "Composition," impressive in colour scheme and almost masterly in surface treatment. A stylized "Marine" also a recent work, has solid quality, in contrast to most of the other exhibits, which strike the viewers as creations of "the gifted pupil of an admired master." All we can say is that we look forward most eagerly to Nabor-Lichter's next exhibition.

A new art gallery, "Nora," has recently opened in Rehavia at No. 9 Malmon Avenue. The rooms are pleasant and a new private gallery in Jerusalem would fill a sorely felt vacuum. This task, however, can only be fulfilled if young and unknown artists, considered not yet accepted for the Artists' House or the Bezalel Museum, are presented, as was done in the late and lamented Cabinet of Arts or the Jonas Gallery. Exhibitions of indifferent works by well-known artists will not excite any special interest.

(Haifa Notes on Page 6).

Th.F.M.

Steinhardts for London

Mr. Jacob Steinhardt, well-known Jerusalem artist and Director of the New Bezalel School, has been invited to participate in an international exhibition of coloured woodcuts at the Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

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